



K.C.S. CURRENT EVENTS

AN
INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY
THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY

J. F. HOLDEN, VICE-PRESIDENT
S. G. WARNER, GEN. PASS'R & TKT. AGT.
WM. NICHOLSON, IMMIGR. AGT.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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for any information you desire about

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Below are a Few of the Many Bargains that I Have to Offer You

80 acres, 7 miles from Waldron, near postoffice, school and church, 50 acres in cultivation, about 10 acres gone back to pasture in clover and wild grass; some rocks in spots; about 80 bearing fruit trees; 3-room house with gallery on south side; good garden; cribs and stables; log chicken house; good smoke-house and potato house; drilled well, 36 feet deep, never goes dry; plenty of good pine and oak timber for rails and posts. Price only \$900, on easy terms.

80 acres, 7 miles from Waldron, 22 acres in cultivation, 300 acres fenced, 14 acres in bearing fruits of various kinds; everything in first-class growing condition; all good land; good 4-room house; 2 large barns; fine vineyard; smoke-house; also cannery complete with good business; fine water, well; located on free delivery, near church and school. Entire proposition for only \$1,250.

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320 acres, 75 acres in cultivation, 8 acres in meadow, 100 acres in pasture; good orchard, balance fine oak timber; 3 sets of houses, 2 barns, 1 good new barn; 4 good wells; close to good school and church; 4 miles from Waldron. This place would make one of the finest stock farms in the country. Price only \$3,600, \$1,800 down and the balance 3 years at 6 per cent.

Write for Other Bargains.

These are only a few of the many bargains I have. Please write me, stating just the kind of a farm you desire, and I will send you additional descriptions of such farms, as I think would suit you.

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The Mena Land and Improvement Company offers for sale at the very lowest prices and on very easy terms some fifty or more summer cottages and more pretentious dwellings to those who may desire to locate at Mena or spend their summer or winter vacations there. A description of these will be furnished on application.

The climate of Mena is delightful, mild yet bracing all the year 'round, and by reason of its altitude, 1,200 to 1,600 within the city limits, and the mountainous character of the adjacent country, a mild breeze is constantly stirring. The nights are always cool. The water of Mena is cold, soft and pure, and the conditions for either a summer or a winter residence are ideal.

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Mena Land & Improvement Co.,

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Little River County

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Here, within a compact area, is the largest acreage of rich bottom lands and fertile uplands to be found in Western Arkansas, with a well distributed rainfall of forty inches and practically no waste land. These bottom lands, none of them subject to overflow, produce annually from

Fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn,
Twenty to thirty bushels of wheat,
Forty to eighty bushels of oats,
Two hundred bushels of potatoes,
Three-fourths to one and one-half bales of cotton,
One and one-half to three tons of hay,
Five to seven tons of alfalfa per acre.

and most of the uplands produce two-thirds of this yield.

Little River County won the first prize on cotton and the first prize on alfalfa at the World's Fair in St. Louis 1904, and the first prize on corn at the Boys' Corn Club Exhibits, Arkansas State Fair, 1909.

An unexcelled stock country with a natural pastureage lasting more than nine months in the year and a soil capable of producing enormous quantities of forage of every kind. A country free from stock diseases, and in which alfalfa is green all the year round; green switch cane keeps stock fat all winter, and where winter soiling crops can be easily and profitably grown; where the winter climate is so mild that but little extra feeding and shelter are required. There is no section of country where hogs, cattle, sheep, horses and mules can be raised more cheaply than here. The water supply is very abundant, pure and of excellent quality, and the thousands of acres of alfalfa, grasses, forage and grain available here make dairying, hog raising and poultry very profitable.

Little River County, Ark., has within its borders the valleys of Red River, Little River and their numerous tributaries, and more than half of its area is good bottom or second bottom land. Three railways traverse the county, and no tract is more than ten miles from a railroad, and with the extension of the M. D. & G. Railway westward no tract will be more than six miles distant. Nearly every acre in this county is tillable land, and there are no rocky or hilly lands in the county.

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Ashdown, the County Seat and largest town, is located near the center, has over 3,000 inhabitants, and is a pleasant place to live in. It is reached from all parts of the county by good public roads. It has three trunk lines of railway, the Kansas City Southern, the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Memphis, Dallas & Gulf Railways, which afford splendid transportation facilities. There are in Ashdown a cotton oil mill, a stove mill, flour mill, two wholesale grocery houses, two banks, two good hardware, furniture and implement houses, a number of dry goods and grocery firms, a \$40,000 court house, a \$20,000 school building, a \$40,000 brick hotel, three fine churches and numerous other buildings. About six new dwellings and one or two brick business buildings are erected each month, indicating a steady growth.

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TIMBER LANDS

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320-Acre Farm, 10 miles from Neosho, Mo.

265-Acre Farm and Mineral Land

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The growth and development at Ballard will be naturally assisted by the fertile soil of the surrounding country and opportunities for manufacturing industries. BALLARD is a child of necessity. The resources of the country demand a city at this point; nature supplies the necessary advantages. Then why should it not be worth your while to investigate?

ABOUT THAT HOME.

Do you wish to provide a home and a sure income for your future? Do you wish to get away from landlords and bosses and have your own business, conduct it as you please? If so, here is an

OPPORTUNITY.

All through life opportunities come and are gone, some men are wise and prosper, others procrastinate and regret. WILL YOU?

POSSIBILITIES.

To obtain future independence you must act NOW, for the possibilities are many at BALLARD. The Kansas City Southern Railway is going to locate a new division point, and BALLARD has a chance to get it. BALLARD is not a "paper city," but a real live town. BUY a lot or two now while the prices are low.

FACTS.

BALLARD is 238 miles south of Kansas City, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, has a school house, charcoal kilns, daily train service, mercantile establishments, postoffice, park, fine water, ideal climate, the business, tenants waiting for houses, feed mill under construction, has possibilities unsurpassed by any new town and opportunities for you.

There is but one crop of land.—J. J. HILL.

Ballard, Oklahoma

On Kansas City Southern Railway

ADAIR COUNTY.

Adjoining two of the greatest apple counties of the United States—Benton and Washington Counties, Arkansas—Adair County, Oklahoma, has all the advantages of soil, climate and altitude for profitable orcharding, but the fact remains that only a small portion of the fruit land has been developed.

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The day of the small farm is here. Intensive farming is the study of today and the hope of the future. Combine fruit, berries and poultry in proper proportions on a small farm and handle in an intensive manner and you have a combination that means freedom and ease, which you cannot hope for in a city on a salary. The price, \$15.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

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Remember that one good investment is worth many years of hard work, and that no other investment is so SAFE, so SURE, so CERTAIN to enrich its owner as

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PRICES.

The prices for lots in BALLARD at present are \$25.00, \$35.00, \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00.

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All sales 20 per cent down and 10 per cent a month until paid. If you pay cash we will discount 5 per cent.

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PER ACRE

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GILLHAM Real Estate
COMPANY
GILLHAM,
Sevier County, Arkansas

J. J. ROBERSON,
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Office:
Bank of Gillham

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A hustling city of 3,500 people, has been selected as a division point of the Kansas City Southern Railway. Population will double in the next three years.

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Our Trust Company back of every deal.

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are selling the best propositions in fruit, truck, poultry, berry and general farm lands along the line of the K. C. S. Ry. They stand back of everything they sell with an iron bound guarantee. McDonald County, Missouri, is growing faster and improving more than any other section along the line, and is one of the biggest and best feeders to our road. Anderson is a beautiful town of beautiful homes, romantically and picturesquely located and is right up to now. Their beautifully illustrated literature will be mailed FREE of charge to you. Write for particulars to

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REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE BUILDING
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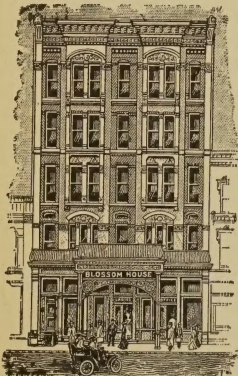
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AND LIVE STOCK

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I have fifty (50) improved farms for sale in the corn, red clover and blue-grass belt, 40 miles south of Kansas City, Mo.

Send for lists.

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Texas Lands in the Rain Belt, \$3 per acre & up
200 acres truck and fruit land, per acre \$5.
100 acres rich timber land, per acre \$8.
75 acres rich prairie, dark sandy, per acre \$10.
Write us for land list.

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A. OSWALD

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MAKE NO MISTAKE

Before Locating Investigate Jefferson County, Texas

For real bargains and reliable information call on or write

The Oswald Realty Co.
Beaumont, Texas

Southwest Arkansas, Polk County

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BARTON & REGISTER, COVE, ARK.

Von Hartmann Realty Co. Westville, Oklahoma OKLAHOMA LANDS

Large tracts of timber, grazing lands, farms, oil leases, zinc lands, coal lands. Oklahoma and Arkansas. Write for particulars.

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We have the finest city and farm property in the Banner County of Arkansas for sale or trade for farms in all parts of the country.

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840 acres red and black Red River Farm, 450 acres cultivation, \$25 A.
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160 A. sandy loam, 100 cultivation; house, orchard; \$2,400.
122 A. sandy loam, 70 cultivation; 5 room house; orchard; on public road; ¼ mile Winthrop; \$2,000.
428 acres, 275 cultivation; 110 A. in alfalfa; good farm; \$40 per A.
92 acres sandy loam, 35 cultivation; house, orchard; \$1,200.
910 acres cut over timber land; no rocks, no overflow; on Ry.; \$6 per A.
800 A. rich first and second bottom land on Ry.; \$6.50 per A.
400 A. Red River farm, 200 cultivation; \$20 per A.
45,000 A. La. hardwood timber land, 275 million feet; \$10 per A. in fee.
26,000 A. Ark. hardwood timber land, 150 to 175 million feet, 50 per cent white oak, 25 per cent red oak, etc.; \$20 per acre.
10,000 acres Arkansas cut over lands; price on request.
40 acres good smooth tillable land, 3 to 6 miles from Winthrop, for \$400; terms, \$50 down and \$5 per mo. and 6 per cent interest; plenty of these for all on easy terms.
Write for our bargain list. Mild climate, good soft well and spring water; never a crop failure; corn, cotton, oats, alfalfa, wheat, fruit, vegetable lands. Good schools and churches; no saloons and all whites in and around Winthrop. Come and see us.
SESSIONS LAND COMPANY,
Winthrop, Little River Co., Arkansas.

Farm Bargains Good lands, crops, schools, climate and health. Best grass country in the South. Highest part of La. (n. w. part.) Improved farms \$12.50 per acre; improvements worth the money. East of the dry belt. Fine truck and fruit country. More profit growing stock, hay and feed here than North. Literature free.
De Soto Industrial Co., Mansfield, La.

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628 acres, 1¼ miles from DeQueen, population 3,500. 325 acres in cultivation, 300 acres in good timber. 425 acres rich bottom land. Land produces alfalfa, clover and 40 to 75 bu. corn per acre. Model Elberta peach orchard of 25 acres. A bargain at \$30.00 per acre.
H. C. TOWSON, DeQueen, Ark.

FARMING LANDS in Caddo and Bossier Parishes, Louisiana

Close to Shreveport, a city of thirty thousand people. Fine for farming; may be oil and gas lands, too; it's close to The Caddo Oil and Gas Field.

J. G. HESTER, Real Estate Agent
SHREVEPORT, LA.

DO YOU WANT A HOME IN THE "Beautiful Ozarks" OF MISSOURI

In the Famous Strawberry Land.

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Grapes, Raspberries, etc., all grow excellently. Ideal location for the dairy and poultry business. We offer for sale 60,000 acres of land in 20 acre tracts or more, cheap and on easy terms. Located in Stone and McDonald Counties.

For further information address
McDonald Land & Mining Co.
Rooms 301-2 Miner's Bank Building
Joseph C. Watkins, Mgr., JOPLIN, MO.

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HOME OF THE FARMER

Louisiana today offers the greatest inducements to the investor, homeseeker and speculator of any State in the Union. It is immaterial as to how much you have to invest, as your earnings will be proportionate.

There are three classes: First, the investor with large sums to put into large propositions; second, the homeseeker, looking for a place to locate; third, the small investor, who wants to place in a land investment so much a month.

Louisiana is the future Mecca for the full tide of Northern, Eastern and Western immigration.

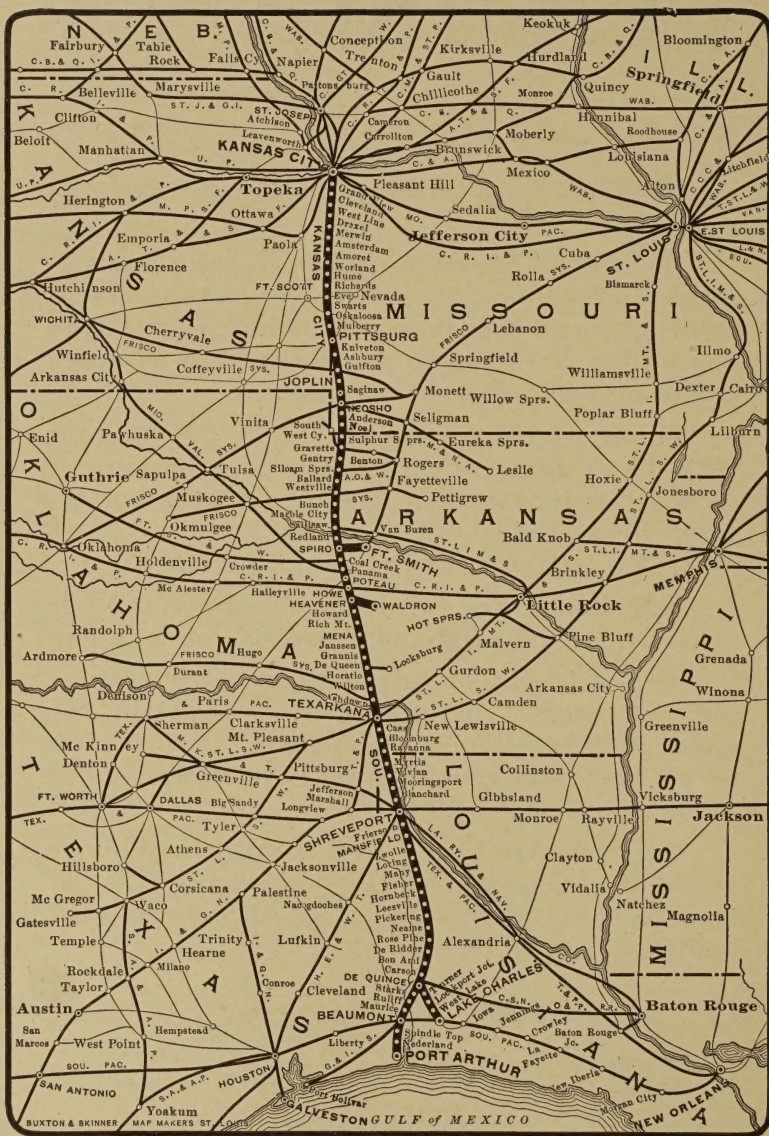
The high price of land and labor is now driving our farmers and stockraisers, especially the younger generation, to Louisiana, for we have here a new country with great possibilities, and it is the logical spot for YOU.

Our organization is STATE WIDE, and we would like to have you attend the Land Show at Monroe, Louisiana, May 4, 5, 6, and see what Louisiana can do.

LOUISIANA FARM LANDS CONGRESS

W. A. JONES, *Secretary*

SHREVEPORT, LA.



MAP OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY

CURRENT EVENTS

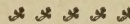
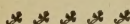
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Indian Creek Near Lanagan, Mo.

Fruit Growing for Profit Along the Kansas City Southern Railway

The Kansas City Southern Railway, in its course southward from Kansas City, Mo., to the Gulf at Port Arthur, traverses a section of country famous for its production of commercial fruits. Fruits, after a fashion, can be grown anywhere, if marketable quality and commercial quantity are not a serious consideration; but to produce something that has sufficient merit to warrant people in other localities to prefer it to their home-grown product and to pay a good price for it is another matter. There is home-grown fruit in many localities which is far superior in quality to any that ever reached the market, but it may lack shipping qualities (stand-up qualities) or does not mature when the market most urgently needs good fruit, and therefore such fruit does not come under the classification of commercial fruit. Southwest Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana are fortunate in this, that they possess the soil and climatic conditions as well as the proximity of desirable markets and lines of transport, to make their fruit crops a valuable resource in the assets of the country.

The Ozark Mountain region is a vast plateau, covering a large part of Missouri, south of the Missouri River, extending south within a hundred miles of Red River, being divided into two large parts by the Arkansas River. This plateau is traversed by many fairly large rivers and several hundred beautiful mountain streams, tributaries of the Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas and Red Rivers. In a few localities are indications of distinct volcanic disturbances, but in general the Ozark uplift or plateau is a great table land cut into smaller comparatively level areas, into hills in places and magnificent fertile valleys in others. Its altitude assures its healthfulness, and its natural water supply is the finest on the American continent. Along its western slope it is traversed by the Kansas City Southern Railway, and is crossed in all directions by other lines of railway.

On the northwestern slope of the Ozark Mountains, comprising Newton and McDonald Counties in Missouri and Benton and Washington Counties in Arkansas, the apple is the predominating fruit. On these elevated lands, altitude 1,000 to 1,500 feet, the apple seems to reach the perfection demanded in the fruit markets of the world. It has here reached the standard of quality demanded and is produced in commercial

quantity, a statement which can be safely made, considering that the crop of Benton and Washington Counties, Arkansas, yields annually a revenue of three to four million dollars. A maximum yield is not obtained every year and neither is the market equally good each year, but in the run of years apple growing is a very remunerative business. Missouri and Arkansas apples "go" anywhere and their flavor makes them favorites wherever introduced. The trees in orchards properly handled as a rule are clean and sound, and the fruit in the average is as nearly perfect in size, form, color and flavor as can be desired. The winter apple is the money-maker, as there is practically an unlimited market for this fruit in the great Northern cities, in Europe and Mexico, to say nothing of Texas, Louisiana and the Gulf states. The preferred varieties grown in the Ozark region are the Ben Davis, the M. B. Twig, Hastings, Highfill, Jonathan, Grimes, Winesap, York, Gano, Missouri Pippin, Minkler, Clayton, Ingram and Huntsman.

The Ozark region is also a producer of enormous quantities of strawberries and other small fruits, grapes, peaches, cherries and plums. The strawberries, dewberries, blackberries and raspberries are shipped north and south, being several weeks earlier than the Northern crop and reaching Texas and Louisiana when the crop in that section is exhausted. Southern Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana produce berries in enormous quantities and reach the northern markets very early in the season, but when the southern crop has been marketed, these states become good buyers of northern berries. The peach is abundantly produced in this northern section of the Ozark region, but is not as reliable in its yield as the apple, though some peaches are produced every year.

In the southern section of this Ozark plateau is another fruit belt, in which the peach is the predominating tree fruit, though excellent apples are produced in Scott, Polk and Sevier Counties, which have the greatest altitudes, 1,000 to 2,200 feet, in this section. The winter apples do best at the highest elevations, but several varieties of the summer or early fall apples, maturing in July and August, like the Red Astrakhan, American Pearmain, etc., yield a good fruit and form a source of considerable revenue. In fact, early summer ap-

ples can to advantage be grown as far south as Sabine Parish in Louisiana.

The soils of Southern Arkansas, Northern Texas and of Louisiana to within 100 miles of the Gulf Coast, contain a very large percentage of iron, and are formed wholly or in part from the detritus of the Ozark Mountains. The climate is not so favorable to the winter apple as in the Northern Ozark region, but the more delicate fancy peaches, apricots, nectaries, grapes, Japanese, Chinese, European, as well as American plums, peaches, pears and persimmons, yield wonderful harvests of perfect fruit. There is something in the soil, probably the iron, which imparts a rich sub-acid flavor and high color to all fruits grown here, and it can be truthfully said that the flowers of the field, as well as the rose gardens in the cities, are the most richly colored that can be found anywhere on the American continent. The coloring of the peaches and their distinct flavor are so well pronounced that any expert in fruit can locate their place of growth, no matter in what market he finds them. Peaches and berries are shipped in enormous quantities in carload lots and a very large acreage is devoted to their cultivation. Among the preferred varieties of peaches extensively grown are the Elberta, freestone, ripening July 15th; Old Mixon, cling, ripening in August; Salway, freestone, ripening September 1st; Governor Hogg, cling, ripening July 1st; Stump of the World, freestone, ripening August 1st; Triumph, freestone, June 1st; St. John, freestone, June 10th; Piquette's Late, freestone, September 1st; Susquehanna, freestone, July 20th; Chinese cling, Heath cling July 20th; Crawford and Thurber peaches. Among the pears the Bartlett, Winter Nellis Duchess and Clapp's Favorite are commonly grown in Southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana and Texas, the Le Conte and Keiffer being grown more or less extensively along the coast. A splendid fruit growing and truck raising industry has within recent years been developed south of the Arkansas River and is growing in magnitude from year to year. In this locality the Northern markets are the principal dependence as they are also for the truck growers along the Gulf Coast. One of the largest commercial peach orchards west of the Mississippi River, that of the Southern Orchard Planting Co., at Horatio, Sevier County, Arkansas, comprises three thousand acres planted entirely in peach trees. In the same county near De Queen and Lockesburg are about 4,000 acres more in peaches and a large acreage in strawberries and commercial truck and in the adjacent counties north and south are several thousand additional acres

in this fruit. In Texas and Louisiana along the Kansas City Southern Railway there has been a great development in the fruit and truck growing industry in the last three years. Large commercial peach, orange and fig orchards have been planted at Mansfield, Pickering, Bon Ami and Lake Charles, La., and Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas. Large quantities of peaches were marketed from Louisiana in 1910, and of oranges Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes, Louisiana, shipped forty car loads and Beaumont, Texas, twenty-five car loads. Two car loads of preserved figs from 16 acres, shipped from Bon Ami, La., brought a return of \$4,800.

Large shipments of fruits are made from the following stations on the K. C. S. Railway. Apples, peaches, strawberries, blackberries, cantaloupes, poultry and eggs, Amoret, Neosho, Anderson, Goodman, Lanagan, Noel in Missouri, and Sulphur Springs, Gravette, Decatur, Gentry, Siloam Springs and Mena, Arkansas. Peaches, strawberries, potatoes, melons, cantaloupes, etc., Salisaw, Gans, Spiro, Poteau in Oklahoma, and Fort Smith and Van Buren, Arkansas. Peaches, strawberries, melons, cantaloupes, summer apples, tomatoes, etc., Mena, Cove, Grannis, Wickes, De Queen, Lockesburg Horatio, Ark. Extra early peaches, strawberries, grapes, plums, cantaloupes, melons, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables, Texarkana, Bloomburg, Atlanta, Tex., Mansfield, Many, Zwolle, Hornbeck, Pickering, Bon Ami, and Lake Charles, Louisiana, and Beaumont and Port Arthur, Tex. Oranges and figs, Bon Ami, Pickering, Lake Charles, La., and Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas.

The fruits grown along the Kansas City Southern Railway are marketed in regular succession. The strawberry, for instance, will give a fair illustration of the point. Consider Kansas City, Mo., in this case to be the market. The first berries arrive there from Southern Mexico in January, and sell readily at fifty cents to one dollar per quart. They are not very good berries at that, but there are people who want things out of season and are willing to pay the price. In February the berries come from Northern Mexico, and occasionally from the Gulf Coast, and are somewhat cheaper. About the end of February and the beginning of March they come from the Coast Country and the southern part of East Texas and points in Louisiana. They are not over abundant and bring from 25 to 30 cents per quart. About the beginning of April they come from Northeast Texas, where a great berry growing industry has developed, the price varies from 12½ to 15

cents per quart. The Arkansas berries string in during May and are sometimes a little earlier. About this time in the year the average Kansas Cityan can get his fill of berries, as they sell generally from 10 to 12½ cents per quart. After these come the home grown berry, which, having the market to itself, sells for 10 to 20 cents per quart. Following these come the berries from Wisconsin and Michigan, mostly selling for 15 to 25 cents per quart, the last berries being in the market about the end of June. The market in Kansas City is not always supplied as regularly as above described and often there are gaps in the supply when berries cannot be had at any price.

Of nearly all fruits, Texas and Louisiana are early sellers and late buyers. Usually they sell six times as much as they buy. It is a very comforting thought to a railroad freight agent that the people on both ends of the line are fond of fruits and vegetables, not only fresh, but also evaporated and canned. The northbound movement from Texas, Louisiana and Southern Arkansas is all of ten thousand cars of strawberries, peaches, cabbages, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, cauliflower, etc. The southbound movement starting in Michigan and Colorado is about one-third of this, late in the fall, and consists of apples, grapes, berries, potatoes, cabbages, sauer kraut, celery and large quantities of canned goods. South of the Arkansas River two crops and often three are grown on the same land. Potatoes yield two crops of which the early one goes North and the other is consumed at home, together with those that are shipped in from Michigan, Colorado and Kansas. It is the early Southern crop that is the money-maker.

All the stations of the Kansas City Southern Railway are from twenty-four to sixty hours nearer the great fruit markets than are the fruit shipping points in California and the Rocky Mountain States and they are nearer than the South Atlantic or Eastern Gulf States. The advantages of location

have a well defined bearing in the fruit and truck growing industry.

The acreage devoted to fruit and truck growing at the various stations along the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway amounted, in 1910, to 120,003 acres, the farms being valued at \$4,690,990. The acreage in Texas on other lines of railway is not known to the writer, but the quantity of fruits and truck transported to the northern market exceeds ten thousand car loads with an average value of \$500 per car.

The reports of the fruit crop of 1910 are as yet incomplete. The Ozark Fruit Growers' Association reports on strawberries grown in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas, that the total sales amounted to 193 car loads, containing 96,190 crates. The total receipts for the same were \$222,219.59, making an average of \$2,312 per car. The highest price per crate received for any car was \$2.75 and the lowest \$1.75 per crate in car load lots. The acreage in berries in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas for 1911 will fully reach 6,000 acres, of which 1,200 acres are in cultivation at Neosho, Mo. Large plantings have been made during 1910 at Anderson, Goodman, Gentry, Siloam Springs and Sulphur Springs. The apple shipments, as far as reported, were as follows: Neosho, Mo., 25 car loads; Amoret, Mo., 37 car loads; Goodman, Mo., 48 car loads; Anderson, Mo., 77 car loads; Lanagan, Mo., 88 car loads; Noel, Mo., 13 car loads; Gravette, Ark., 45 car loads; Decatur, Ark., 60 car loads; Gentry, Ark., 77 car loads; Siloam Springs, Ark., 30 car loads; Westville, Okla., 15 car loads; Poteau, Okla., 8 car loads; and Rogers, Ark., 75 car loads. The peach shipments were scant as compared with other years. About 450 car loads were shipped from Horatio, De Queen and Lockesburg, 12 car loads from Gentry, Ark., 15 car loads from Poteau, Okla., and about 35 car loads from Grannis, Cove, Mena, Wickes and other stations in Polk County. Large shipments were also made from various points in Louisiana, but of these no report has been obtained.

The Progress of the K. C. S. Country in a Decade

The country now traversed by the Kansas City Southern Railway was, at the time of the construction of this railway, very thinly settled, except at points where other lines of railway, running east and west, had made possible the building of larger towns. Southwestern Missouri and Southeastern Kansas, with their great wealth of

coal and lead and zinc ores and fine open prairie country, had attracted a considerable population, both industrial and agricultural. In Western Arkansas and Eastern Oklahoma the towns were few and far between, separated by large areas of forest. Fort Smith and Van Buren were the most important cities in that section. South of

these were the cities of Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., Shreveport, Mansfield and Lake Charles, La., two small county seats and Beaumont, Texas., between these were vast areas of pine forest. Of industrial enterprises there were very few, except coal, lead and zinc mining at Pittsburg, Kans., Joplin, Mo., and Fort Smith, Ark., and yellow pine sawmills and woodworking plants at Texarkana, Beaumont and Lake Charles.

The Kansas City Southern Railway was in operation in 1898 and in 1900 there were in operation along the line about 150 sawmills and several hundred other industrial enterprises. Many of the new sawmills formed the nucleus for new towns, which have since grown and prospered. In the year 1900 there were 112 cities, towns and villages (excluding Kansas City, Mo.) on the line. The town population numbered 125,054 and the rural population within five miles of the track was 179,274, making a total of 304,326. In 1910 this population had increased to 726,093, showing an increase of 421,767 in ten years.

These 726,093 people have not been idle during the past ten years. The number of towns and villages has increased to more than 150 and the population has more than doubled itself. The rural population purchased 17,163 farms, comprising 1,524,700 acres, at a cost of \$19,385,882. The total number of farms in cultivation in 1910 was 20,047, comprising 1,264,869 acres. Figuring the average improvement at \$15 per acre, which is not a high estimate, we have an investment of \$18,973,035 for farm improvements alone. The orchard and truck plantings between 1901 and 1910 amounted to 119,993 acres; valued at \$4,690,990, all this within five miles of the railroad track.

The investments of the town people for local improvements have been large. During the past ten years, they erected and occupied 22,819 dwellings, costing \$20,112,436; built 580 schools and churches, costing \$6,650,178; erected 174 public buildings, official and benevolent, costing \$4,369,981; installed 187 waterworks and electric light plants, or enlarged and improved existing plants, at a cost of \$5,396,525; established 121 parks, pleasure resort, theaters, etc., at a cost of \$1,226,035; made 255 street, sidewalk, road and sewer improvements, costing \$11,119,195, and placed in operation 185 telephone lines, at a cost of \$1,202,135.

The opportunities for industrial development along the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway are exceptionally good,

and that this fact is fully appreciated is shown in the very large number of industrial enterprises which have been undertaken. During the ten years ending with June 30, 1910, there were built or enlarged or improved, 347 lumber and woodworking establishments, requiring an outlay of \$12,638,703; eight hundred and seventy-six miscellaneous manufacturing enterprises, in which there were invested \$16,958,365; two hundred and fifty-six coal mining ventures, with an outlay of \$4,123,000; three hundred and sixty-eight petroleum and gas enterprises, in which \$12,052,752 were invested; 272 lead, zinc and other mining ventures, with an outlay of \$5,179,000, and 200 enterprises involving the construction of railways, lumber trams, navigation, drainage and irrigation, requiring a capital of \$27,188,876.

Where there is agricultural and industrial activity, there must be of necessity also activity in commercial lines. This activity in the towns along the K. C. S. Railway is shown in the construction of 2,196 mercantile buildings, valued at \$19,980,123; in the building of 135 warehouses, elevators and cold storage plants, costing \$2,340,330; the opening of 225 hotels, costing \$4,464,600; the opening of 1,052 new mercantile establishments, carrying stocks valued at \$7,115,700, and the establishment of 113 new banks, with an aggregate capital of \$4,591,500.

In the ten years ending June 30, 1910, there were undertaken along the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway 52,264 enterprises of various kinds, ranging from the building of a dwelling, or the opening of a farm, to the building of an oil refinery or an irrigation canal, involving a total investment of \$203,178,118, or an average improvement costing \$20,371,811 per year.

The figures above presented look large, yet they are fairly accurate. The taxable values in the counties along the railway have increased accordingly and the land values in the towns and adjacent country have, as a matter of course, kept pace with the general improvement. In the older, densely settled states, practically every resource has been appropriated for private development and profit and there is little if any raw material available for future exploitation; along the Kansas City Southern Railway is a practically new country, only a small part of which has been developed, in which there is much yet to be done in all lines of human endeavor.

Three Missouri Towns

Neosho, Newton County, Missouri.—This is a beautiful, compact, wealthy and steadily growing little city of 3,700 inhabitants within the municipal boundaries and about 1,000 or more in the adjacent suburbs, surrounded by a section of country very rich in natural resources. The city is substantially built, has well graded, paved and shaded streets, brick sidewalks, public parks, electric light and telephone service and all modern conveniences incident to a place of its dimensions. Aside from the importance as a business point, it is an educational center, a well known health and pleasure resort, having medicinal waters and also great springs of remarkable purity, and, all things considered, it is a decidedly pleasant place to live in. Among the undeveloped but available resources in the vicinity are great beds of tripoli, one of the finest abrasives known, coal and zinc deposits, most excellent limestone for making commercial lime and for building stone and undeveloped water powers in shoal, Indian and Lost Creeks, equivalent to 15,000 horse-power. The mineral resources are only partially developed, and about two-thirds of Newton County is estimated to be underlaid with coal and zinc ores. The value of the mineral products for 1909 is reported in excess of one million dollars. Within a radius of twenty miles of Neosho are 25,000 miners, farmers, stock raisers and fruit growers, whose needs are supplied from this point.

Neosho is the junction point of the Kansas City Southern Railway with the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Missouri and North Arkansas Railways, and is distant from Kansas City, Mo., 174 miles. The altitude above sea level is 1,041 feet. The principal business of the city is the handling of general farm products, the shipping of thoroughbred live stock, the commercial production of tree fruits and strawberries, dairying, the trade in mining supplies, manufacturing, retail trade and wholesale merchandise and jobbing. The mercantile lines are well represented and a gross business exceeding \$2,000,000 is annually transacted. In addition to the sixty odd business houses, there are two large wholesale establishments, which transact an annual business of \$200,000.

The industrial lines are also well represented in Neosho. There are in operation, the elevator and grist mill of the Missouri and Kansas Grain Company, with a daily capacity of 650 barrels of meals

and 150,000 pounds of corn chops; the elevator, flour mill and grist mill of the Neosho Milling Company, with a daily capacity of 300 barrels of flour and 200 barrels of meal, the flour mills of the Rush Milling Company and the Valley Milling Company each with a daily capacity of 50 barrels; the Neosho Creamery Company, Neosho Ice and Cold Storage Company, C. H. Smith's Cigar Factory, Neosho Steam Laundry, Neosho Electric Light Company, Municipal Water Works Plant, Neosho Bottling Works, Neosho Water Company (shippers of artesian water), Neosho Foundry and Machine Company, etc., etc. The three banks in Neosho have an aggregate capital of \$110,000, a surplus of \$108,500 and deposits of \$800,000.

The surplus products transported from Neosho cover nearly every line of production, agricultural, industrial and mineral. During the year 1910 there were transported 120 car loads strawberries, 10 car loads of eggs, 2 car loads of poultry, 83 car loads of cattle, 3 car loads of horses and mules, 53 car loads of hogs, 27 car loads of apples, 5 car loads of wheat, 40,000 pounds of hides and furs, 5,000 pounds of wool and very large quantities of mill products, cannery and dairy products, mineral and timber products, of which no record is available at this writing. The strawberry crop for 1911, planted on 1,200 acres, is estimated at 200 to 225 car loads.

There are within five miles of Neosho in cultivation 20,000 acres, of which 1,200 acres are planted in strawberries, 200 acres in cannery stock and truck, 560 in apples, 225 in peaches and the remainder in corn, wheat, oats, hay, forage and pasture. During the year 1910 ninety new families have settled upon the adjacent farm lands, purchasing 8,000 acres at prices ranging from \$25 to \$75 per acre. In the city of Neosho forty new dwellings, costing \$30,000, and four business buildings, costing \$8,000 each, were erected.

There are few cities more attractive as a place of residence than Neosho. Its park system is very well developed and its two fine parks are practically in the heart of the city. Every street in Neosho is shaded by long lines of trees which interlace at their tops. In the city and the adjacent country the scenery is very attractive and surrounding the city are hills, some of them two hundred or more feet in height. Some twenty large and small springs, and several small clear streams run through the city. The hotel accommodations are modern,

ample and moderate in price. At Neosho is an opera house open during the theatrical season. The United States Fish Hatchery, with its ponds, walks, drives and shady seats, presents a never failing diversion to the visitor. Mr. Jno. M. Sherwood, Secretary of the Commercial Club, Neosho, Mo., will take pleasure in furnishing any desired information.

Drexel, Cass County, Mo.—A prosperous town of 800 inhabitants, located 53 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., at an altitude of 999 feet above sea level. It has a trading radius of about 15 miles, and within a radius of five miles it has an agricultural area of 30,000 acres, of which 12,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of corn, about 3,000 acres to small grain and some 15,000 acres to hay production and pasturage.

The commercial and professional citizenship of Drexel consists of two banks, two large department stores, two jewelry stores, one general merchandise store, one dry goods store, one notion and bargain store, two millinery stores, two produce houses, two retail lumber yards, one meat market, one photograph gallery, one tinner and plumber, one harness shop, one weekly newspaper, three physicians, two dentists, two livery stables, one garage and two telephone exchanges. There are also in Drexel an opera house, a modern brick twelve grade school building, five churches, one modern grain elevator, two hotels, one commercial hay barn, one grist and feed mill, an electric light plant and a creamery.

During the year 1910 there has been an increase of 150 in the population, and the improvements made in Drexel were as follows: Twenty-five new dwellings, costing \$50,000; 4 mercantile buildings, \$10,000; hotel addition, \$1,000; new lodge hall, \$3,000; new electric light plant, \$6,000; telephone improvements, \$600; new lumber yard, \$10,000; new merchandise stock, \$4,000; new Bank of Drexel, capital stock, \$15,000; two cement block factories, new stone quarry and rock crusher. New settlers on adjacent farms, 200; land purchases made, 45; acres, 7,000; average price, \$50 per acre.

The shipments of surplus products are large every year. In 1910 they amounted to 55 car loads of cattle, 120 car loads of hogs, 28 car loads of horses and mules, 5 car loads of sheep, 8 car loads of wheat, 8 car loads of flax, 131 car loads of hay, 2 car loads of live poultry, 182,238 pounds of live poultry in less than car load lots, 112,094 pounds of dressed poultry, 13 car loads of eggs, 5,817 cases of eggs in less than car load lots, altogether about 28 car loads; 10,089 pounds of green hides, 21,626 pounds of rabbits, 480 pounds of furs, 41,300 pounds of

butter and 143,600 pounds of cream, a total of between 500 and 600 car loads.

Drexel is surrounded by an excellent agricultural country, the lands being adapted to the production of all grains and grasses incident to Missouri and being highly fertile. Corn is the principal grain crop and red clover, timothy and blue grass are the preferred grasses. Numerous springs and small streams afford an abundance of water for stock and good wells of water can be had on any of the farms at depths varying from ten to thirty feet. The soil generally is of the limestone formation and varies from a heavy black to a red loam. Nearly all the land in the vicinity is improved and is valued at \$50 to \$75 per acre.

The immediate vicinity of Drexel is underlaid with coal beds and good clay for brick and tiles is found in many places. The gross annual business of Drexel is between \$250,000 and \$275,000.

Richards, Vernon County, Missouri.—Population 500, south of Kansas City, Mo., 94 miles; altitude above sea level, 839 feet. This town is located in a prosperous farming and stock raising country and transacts a gross annual business of about \$500,000. The Bank of Richards has a capital of \$12,000, a surplus of \$12,000, and deposits of \$60,000. Seventeen merchants have establishments, with stocks running from \$1,000 to \$20,000 in value. The local industries consist of a roller mill, elevator, grist mill, a sawmill, several coal mines for home consumption, and fruit evaporators. Four churches, a graded public school, three lodge halls, telephone service, a weekly newspaper and two hotels complete the list of public and private enterprises.

Coal, gas and oil are known to be abundant in the vicinity, though none of these have been developed. Good brick clays, convenient to town have been found in several places. The principal reliance of the town is, however, the development of its agricultural resources and the raising of live stock and poultry, for which the country is splendidly adapted. Within a radius of five miles from town, there are in cultivation about 25,000 acres. The corn acreage is about 8,000 acres, that of small grain 4,000 acres, of fruits and truck, 1,000 acres and of hay, forage and pasturage 12,000 acres. While most of the agricultural production is consumed at home, principally fed to live stock, the average annual surplus of products shipped outward is from 800 to 900 car loads of hay, 4 to 20 car loads of wheat and corn, 30 to 40 car loads of cattle, 50 to 75 car loads of hogs, 4 car loads of horses and mules, 4 to 8 car loads of sheep, 25,000 to

40,000 pounds of poultry, 500 to 800 cases of eggs, 5 car loads of apples, 1,000 to 5,000 pounds of hides, 1,000 pounds of wool and 12,000 pounds of cream.

Being situated in a well settled section of country, the growth of the town has been steady, but not as rapid as in the newer sections. During the years 1909 and 1910 there were built in town five new dwellings, costing \$8,000. In the adjacent country twelve

new families have located on farms, purchasing 900 acres at prices varying from \$50 to \$75 per acre, and making improvements valued at \$55,000.

Business Opportunities: Richards should be of interest to those desiring to engage in coal mining, brick, or tile making. A bakery or creamery should do a good business here. Address for information, The Bank of Richards, Richards, Mo.

The Story of a Truck Growers Association

Most railway companies, whose lines traverse a partially developed agricultural country, have an industrial agent or horticulturist whose duty it is to interest the resident farmer in the production of crops which can to advantage be marketed at a distance, and incidentally pay freight charges. In the handling of perishable products close co-operation between the growers is essential, and the forming of associations of farmers to produce in carload lots is necessary to insure success. The railway company I have in mind had such an agent when it began to operate its line, and in the course of his duties he organized a number of fruit and truck growers' associations, most of which were eminently successful, and of profit to the membership. In course of time the Government offered him a more profitable post, and he resigned.

His successor, an equally efficient man, noted that there was no organization at a certain station, and in due course of time dropped off there to study the situation. As soon as he mentioned "truck growers' association" the townspeople began to talk about the weather, and so he finally hired a buggy and drove out to the first farm. He found the owner at home and at dinner he explained the object of his visit. He noted with some dismay a grin on the farmer's face, and more or less merriment among the youngsters. The farmer made no comments at the table, but after dinner, while seated on the shady porch, puffing his pipe, he told his visitor a story, in substance as follows:

"You can't start no such association in this neighborhood. Corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, chickens and pigs are good enough for us, as we know by experience. Why, seven years ago, old man your company's horticultural agent, was here and gave us talks, and they were good ones. We formed a fruit and truck growers' association, and every man in it figured himself out a rich man in two years. We held

our meetings in town twice a month and wound up with a big dinner, with all the women and children present every time, and we had speeches and lectures galore. Our heads were full of crated peaches, cantaloupes, spinach and winter cabbage, and nothing else was talked about for four months. Gradually many of the townspeople and all of the politicians joined the association, and before long we couldn't tell whether this association was a democratic club or a fruit and truck growers' society. We quit talking about spraying peaches and took to flaying candidates, but we did find time to agree to raise a couple of carloads of potatoes, cantaloupes, tomatoes and other stuff.

"Our first and only carload of mixed fruits and vegetables was ready to ship. Prices in the north were good, and the car was on the track ready to be loaded, and the members of the association were coming in with their wagon loads to fill up the car. By four o'clock in the afternoon the railroad station was surrounded by farmers, horses, wagons, truck boxes, candidates, the town cow and a herd of pigs, and this was just a week before election.

"Just how it happened no one exactly knows. There is no stone in this part of the state and none at all near the railroad station. Some candidate or his henchman had made a disparaging remark about some other candidate, and in a few seconds a dozen men were fistcuffing. In a minute it was a general mix-up. The whole crowd, farmers, townspeople, millhands and politicians had lined up politically and they went at it, hammer and tongs. There were a dozen fist fights at the center of the disturbance, but the majority of the patriots fought at long range, first using earth clods, which broke up before reaching destination, and then they tried cantaloupes, potatoes and tomatoes for missiles. By the time the sheriff had broken up the riot, nearly half a carload had been used up for ammu-

dition, and there was enough good truck scattered around the depot to keep the town cow and the pigs busy for a week or two. There wasn't enough truck left to make a carload, and the fruit and truck growers' association disbanded. The week after the election the judge fined himself ten dollars and costs, and assessed the same fine against about forty others. It was a glorious battle while it lasted, but it distributed some sore heads and bad feelings, and you can see for yourself that there's no use trying to get anybody to join a new associa-

tion, considering the record the old one made for itself."

After several months' effort the industrial agent succeeded in convincing the good folks that the old association had been cultivating politics instead of early potatoes, and a new association was eventually organized. The new association has shipped quite a number of carloads of potatoes and other truck since then, but its membership contains no one who does not with his own hands till the soil.

Corn Growing in Louisiana

G. E. GILMER, Shreveport, La.

In order to understand why certain things are necessary to insure a maximum crop, it might be well first to examine into the nature and habits of the corn plant.

Corn differs from cotton and many garden vegetables in being fibrous-rooted, instead of tap rooted. Corn, in common with all cereals, sends forth a perfect mat or net work of small thread-like flexible roots, which are easily resisted by any hard substance. These roots, or feeders, grow rapidly under favorable conditions, and when the stalk is ten inches high these roots are from two to four feet in length, and through them the stalk receives the food and moisture. Another thing to be remembered is, that practically every one of these roots will fail to penetrate hard pan, or go below the bottom of the furrow; that is to say, they go just as deep as the ground is plowed, none being found in the unplowed land and but few below the hard pan. Any farmer can convince himself of this by cutting out a block of earth between the rows and examining the condition of the roots. It is an admitted fact that the capacity of the ground to hold moisture is measured by the depth of the plowing. A growing crop of corn consumes an immense amount of moisture. We hear a great deal about corn suffering from drouth or lack of rainfall. The writer has raised corn for the past fifteen years and has not had a drouth in all this time except on land worked by tenants who would not properly prepare their land before planting. My purpose is to help the farmer to guard against drouth and other conditions, which have caused Louisiana to stand lower in acreage production than the natural conditions warrant. If the following suggestions are followed, I think there will be few failures or drouths:

All land intended for corn should be broken at least two times; the last break-

ing should not be done until ready for planting, and the planting should not be done until the land is ready, even if the planting is a month later than was intended. If the land has already once been bedded do as follows: Run a deep center furrow, using a six or eight inch shovel on heavy stock (Georgia stocks are too light), catch on each side of this with small turning plow and run as deep as center furrow. This will give a breadth of 18 to 20 inches and a depth of eight to ten inches under the seed bed (this space cannot be plowed again); throw out the middles with the turn plow (double mole board will do); harrow bed down until practically level; plant at once while ground is fresh. Plant on bed; and when first corn spikes begin to show up run harrow over the row (knock out the front tooth); the object in this is twofold, it kills the small vegetation and brings the corn up in nice mellow mulch. If heavy rains have fallen before the corn is eight inches high, plow the land thoroughly and as deep as it was broken. This is important as it is absolutely necessary that the ground be mellow and loose to allow the roots to spread; when once out they will take care of themselves. After this comes frequent and shallow cultivation and the writer advises the use of shovel plows, as they keep the land practically level, only throwing enough dirt to cover small vegetation. Do not be afraid to plow in dry weather, keep a dust blanket, for it prevents the escape of moisture. Now, just a word about drainage: Perhaps more failures are caused on river bottoms and on level land from lack of proper drainage than from any other cause. "Keep the feet of your corn dry," so to speak. Corn will not thrive on wet or poorly drained land, so look to your ditches and keep them open.

The average Southern farmer breaks his land for corn two to four inches deep. He

has just from two to four inches of soil to hold moisture, causing the roots to come so near the surface that his plow is constantly pruning them. A few days of dry weather come and he complains about the drouth. Break deep and thoroughly and the drouth nightmare will be a thing of the past. There should be no drouth as far as corn is concerned in Louisiana. The trouble is not in the climate or the soil, but in the lack of proper preparation. Don't plant your corn until your land is right; don't waste your time trying to grow corn, if the crop is not

started right; better plant to peas and peanuts, than fail in corn, and that is what you will do, if you expect to break your land after your corn is planted. Start right and the rest will be easy. I strongly advise the planting of Southern grown seed, if the best results are to be expected. Southern corn should and will command a premium, as soon as we become a factor in corn growing, as our corn is superior to northern and western corn. When we adopt proper cultural methods our yield per acre will equal any section of the United States.

Alfalfa

Soils of Arkansas Prove Adapted to Wonderful Forage Crop

Topeka, Kan., March 11.—Eighty per cent of the fifty-odd government farm demonstrators now at work in Arkansas show that alfalfa is fast becoming one of the staple forage crops of the state. Everywhere, from the black delta lands of the southeastern counties to the stony uplands of the Ozarks, it is being successfully grown. In all parts of the state preparation is being made for the seeding of a largely increased acreage in 1911.

The favor in which the crop is now held in Arkansas is of very recent date. Only a few years ago it was generally thought to be entirely unsuited to Arkansas conditions. Those who predicted success with it on these soils were charged with "seeing things." As prophets they had no higher rank than would have been given to the stranger who, peeking over the walls of Eden, had foretold that some day the apple would be grown outside that sunny nook. Opinion was strongly against it.

Because the first successful planting of alfalfa on a commercial scale had been made on the soils of the prairie and plains states of the North and West, these soils were supposed to be the only ones that would produce it.

Arkansas Farmers Conservative.

All this was not the fault of the alfalfa, but of the farmer. The Arkansas farmer is uncommonly conservative as regards new crops or new methods; he is by nature doubtful of anything which hasn't been proved by his dad and his granddad before him. The first feeling toward alfalfa was partly loyalty to the good old ways and partly a downright conviction that the crop couldn't be made to grow here.

But the proofs are now all the other way. The business of alfalfa growing has already

passed the experimental stage. Actual field trials and demonstrations have shown that alfalfa growing in Arkansas is even more profitable than in the old established alfalfa districts of the North, in Kansas, Nebraska or Wyoming. The Arkansas fields yield one or two cuttings more each year than do the northern fields. Where those old fields give from two to four cuttings in a season, a well-established field in this state gives five or six.

Crop Slow to Gain Foothold.

This means a great difference in profits, for every cutting stands for a ton of cured hay to the acre, and every ton in Arkansas has a value of from \$12 to \$18 on the farm. That is to say, a good stand of alfalfa down here is paying its owner \$40 to \$50 per acre, net profit, each year. If he is feeding the crop to live stock on his farm he is making considerably more than that.

The foregoing Associated Press dispatch apparently calls attention to something new. As a matter of fact, alfalfa has been grown in Arkansas a good many years, particularly in the eastern part of the state. Along the Kansas City Southern Railway it is grown at Sulphur Springs, Decatur, Gentry, Siloam Springs, at Mena, and De Queen. In the southern part Sevier County, Ark., the acreage is large and in Little River County and near Texarkana it is almost the principal reliance of the farmer. The yield in this section runs from 6 to 8 ton to the acre. In the vicinity of Shreveport, La., some 7,000 acres are devoted to this crop. It does well on all the bottom lands starting off well with a good stand. On the uplands it is slower to start, but eventually forms a good stand if preceded by one or two cowpea crops.

State and County Fairs Along the K. C. S. Railway

Southwest Missouri Fair, Joplin, October, 1911; Neosho Harvest Show, Neosho, Mo., July and August, 1911; Arkansas-Oklahoma Fair, Fort Smith, October 16th to 21st, 1911; Polk County Fair, Mena, Ark., September, 1911; Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, La., October 31 to November 5, 1911; Sabine Par-

ish Fair, Many, La., October 17th to 20th; DeSoto Parish Fair, Mansfield, La., October 24th to 27th, 1911; Calcasieu Parish Fair, Lake Charles, La., November 21st to 24th, 1911; Southeast Texas Fair, Beaumont, Tex., October, 1911.

For the Hot Summer Months

The season of brazen skies and sultry nights is coming on apace, and in another month or two, the mosquitoes and the summer maladies of the youngsters about the house in the big city will be more or less in evidence. To the man on the farm the summer's heat does not mean so much; he has no brick walls about him to accumulate the heat and ward off the cooling breezes. To the town dweller the summer weather is distressing and for him there is no cool spot, save that he goes to the country to find it. If he goes at all, he should go where the conditions are most favorable, and, if he'll take our word for it, he will find in the Ozark Mountain Region the ideal conditions. The altitudes are from 1,000 to 1,600 feet above sea level, the country air is pure as can be, the climate wonderfully cool, the water is the softest, purest freestone, gushing from a thousand springs, and the enjoyment of an outdoor life is assured at a very moderate cost. The accommodations are as a rule good, and there is an abundance of fresh eggs, good rich milk and fine butter, and no end of ripe fruits and berries. These can be had fresh at a very moderate cost, and as a lagniappe the visitor can indulge in fine scenery and glorious sunsets, or go boating, bathing, fishing along the streams, or go driving or riding through miles of orchards, gardens or berry patches.

The term "Ozark Mountain Region," implies a large territory, and there are a good many places one can visit to advantage. It is divided into two sections by the Arkansas River. The greater part of McDonald County, Missouri, and all the northwestern counties in Arkansas are well timbered and lie in the northern section. Scott, Polk and part of Sevier Counties form the western slope in the southern section. The country roads, as a rule, are well shaded. Very few people, even those resident in the

towns of the Ozark Region, have any conception of the natural beauty of the landscape lying along the roads leading from and connecting the various towns. The country is hilly and even mountainous in places, but the elevations are not so stupendous as to exclude from view large scopes of country. Unlike the Rocky Mountain country, the landscape is not hemmed in by continuous ranges of high, verdureless mountains, but rather presents a panorama of exquisite scenery as the journey proceeds. In the Ozark landscape, there is always something beyond the immediate range of vision that is more beautiful than the piece of road already traversed. The choice of the summer outing place depends almost entirely upon the material comforts desired. If the wife and the babies are the prime consideration, then it is largely a question of proper accommodations, and these can be had in nearly all of the smaller towns. If it is a stag party out on a fishing expedition, the matter of accommodations does not cut so much of a figure. If the fisherman knows where the best pools are, where he is going to eat and sleep when not camping out, he has all the knowledge needed.

Neosho, Missouri.—This beautiful little city of 3,700 people is in Newton County, and affords unusual attractions as a resort for health and pleasure. With an altitude of 1,100 feet, surrounded by timbered hills, with its parks, springs, drives, fishing, athletic amusements, shady walks and nooks, it is entitled to every consideration as a summer resort. Surrounding it on all sides are miles of orchards, truck gardens and strawberry farms, and within the city limits are some great springs of pure water. Flowing wells of sulphur and magnesia water are located in three different parts of the city. These mineral wells are locally held in high esteem on account of their



A Street in Neosho, Mo.

curative properties in the treatment of rheumatism, kidney troubles, skin and blood disorders. The park system of Neosho has been well developed. Big Spring Park, with its two magnificent springs, natural grottoes, shady walks, located in the heart of the city, is accessible at all times, and Island Park, with its walnut trees shading Spring Branch and Hickory Creek, as they wend their ways through it, makes it an ideal place where the youngsters may learn the

rudiments of swimming. Shoal Creek, along the northern limits of the city, affords good fishing. For the elders there is amusement in baseball, bowling alleys, tennis, basketball, billiards, in addition to fishing, boating, driving or exploring. Every street in Neosho is shaded by long lines of trees, which, interlacing at their tops, make them practically long, leafy tunnels. In the city and adjacent country the scenery is attractive in many ways. The city itself is surrounded



Elk River at Noel, Mo.

on all sides by high hills, some sloping gradually from top to bottom, others steep and abrupt, and some presenting sheer walls of limestone over 150 feet in height. From nearly all of them issue great springs, some of them large enough to furnish power for manufacturing purposes. Several small rivers, affording beautiful scenic effects, meander through the adjacent country. The National Fish Hatchery, open at all times to the public, covering 15 acres of ground, provided with ponds, drives, walks and shady seats, kept as only the United States Government keeps its public grounds, presents a never failing diversion.

Neosho is the junction point from which Eureka Springs, Ark., is reached by way of the Kansas City Southern Railway and the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad and through tickets via Neosho, Mo., can now be had from all points reached by the Kansas City Southern Railway and its connections. The hotel accommodations of Neosho are ample and moderate in price. About 500 people can be taken care of at any time. Mr. John M. Sherwood, secretary of the Commercial Club, Neosho, Mo., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

Noel, Missouri.

This is a very attractive little village in McDonald County, in the extreme southwest corner of the state. It is distant about two miles from the north line of Arkansas and only three or four miles from Oklahoma. It is tucked away in a recess of the Ozark Mountains at the confluence of Mill and Butler Creeks with the Elk or Cowskin River. Indian Creek, a broad, clear, swift stream, noted among fishermen for its numerous deep fishing holes, enters Elk River about two miles farther north and is easy of access. The same stream also flows by the towns of Anderson, Goodman, Lanagan and Elk Springs.

All of these are clear, beautiful mountain streams, hurrying over gravelly bottoms and issuing from springs in the Ozark Hills. The village of Noel, as seen from a railroad train, is a pretty landscape view with a background of high, rocky bluffs and a

sparkling mountain stream in the foreground. Noel has for many years been a favorite fishing resort for hundreds of good people and the many versions of the story of how the big black bass got away would fill a big book. It is here, also, that the discovery was made that an Englishman fishing in Elk River is an Angle-Saxon.

About two and one-half miles north of Noel is Elk Springs, also a favorite resort of fishermen. Within three miles of this point are twelve miles of good fishing water, a proposition which would naturally appeal to any one who likes to fish. The scenery in this locality is strikingly beautiful. The most conspicuous landmark is perhaps Avery's Bluff, a point where Elk River has cut its way through massive limestone ledges, which overhang the stream. The wagon road from Goodman, Mo., to Noel, Mo., via Anderson, Lanagan and Elk Springs, affords some of the most exquisite scenery



Elk River Near Noel, Mo.

in the state. It follows the meanderings of Indian Creek to its junction with Elk River at Elk Springs, and for a considerable distance runs along the base of the cliffs, which are from 200 to 300 feet high. Passing through Noel it runs under Avery's Bluff to Cedar Bluff and thence to the rapids of Elk River, some four or five miles west of Noel. On the roads from Noel to Pineville via Elk Springs there is a series of high pallsades extending for a distance of eight miles.

The Noel Commercial Club, H. C. Alexander, secretary, Noel, Mo., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

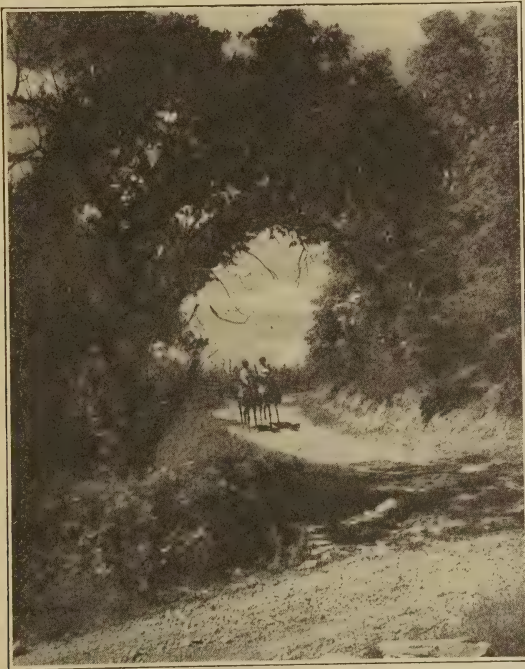
Sulphur Springs, Arkansas.—This delightful place has been noted as a health and pleasure resort for many years. It is situated in the northwest corner of the state, about three miles south of the Missouri state line and about equally distant from Oklahoma. Its altitude at the railroad track is 905 feet above sea level, but the residence portion is from one hundred to three hundred feet higher. The permanent population is about 1,750, but is largely increased during the summer months, being annually visited by hundreds of health and pleasure seekers. The principal attractions of Sulphur Springs are the benefits which may be obtained through the use of the medicinal waters incident to the locality. Springs are very numerous, and the waters of several situated in the park are highly valued on account of their curative properties. The most noted of these are the Chalybeate or Iron Spring carrying carbonate of lime, magnesia, carbonic acid, soda and iron. These waters are credited with being highly beneficial in complaints peculiar to women and in cases of general debility. They are much used where a tonic is needed. The Saline Spring carries in solution and suspense,

sulphate of soda, bicarbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, bicarbonate of magnesia, salts of lithia, stronthia, iron and carbonic acid gas. These waters are credited with very favorable action in cases of stomach trouble, catarrh, sluggish liver, dyspepsia, constipation, gout and rheumatism. The White and Black Sulphur Springs contain a large percentage of sulphuretted hydrogen, together with magnesia, iron and sulphate of lime, and are used extensively for the relief of liver disorders, abdominal plethora, malaria, rheumatism, gout, kidney disorders, etc. The Lithia Spring is known to contain a goodly percentage of lithia and is used daily by nearly all visitors and residents. It is known that this water is good for stomach troubles, rheumatism and kidney disorders and much of it is shipped to other places.

Much stress has been laid upon the health resort features peculiar to Sulphur Springs and this resulted in a most thorough equipment for the comfort of the visitors, more or less of whom might be invalids or in need of comforts not ordinarily obtainable in a small town. The accommodations, therefore, are ample, up-to-date and very good.

The Sulphur Springs Hotel and Bath House, with a capacity for 200 guests, is modern throughout and is equipped with a Turkish bath establishment. It will open about May 1, 1911. Rates \$2.50 to \$4 per day. Special rates by the week. The Oaklawn Inn has forty rooms and is modern. Rates \$2.25 per day. Special rates by the week. Hotel Ozone, modern, with twenty rooms; the Kelchner House, modern, with thirty rooms; the Hibler, modern, with twenty rooms; the Park Hotel, 15 rooms; the Windsor Hotel, 15 rooms; the Miller Cottage, modern, 15 rooms; Mrs. A. B. Menefee's Hotel, 20 rooms.

The town of Sulphur Springs consists of a fine large park of about thirty acres, fronting on which are the summer cottages, hotels, stores, restaurants, etc. Near the center of the park are the Sulphur Springs, and along the eastern edge at the foot of a great bluff, are other fine springs and Butler Creek, a splendid mountain stream, running over clean gravel and carrying a considerable flow of water. A fine rock dam has been built across the stream,



Country Road Near Sulphur Springs

creating a charming lake half a mile long and affording fine boating, fishing and bathing. On Butler Creek above and below the lake are numerous swimming holes, which are also stocked with game fishes. High wooded hills entirely surround the town and from the tops of these most magnificent views, extending over many miles of country, may be had. There are numerous fine drives in the vicinity. From Sulphur Springs, Ark., to Noel, Mo., a good hard gravel road follows Butler Creek, along which are some of the highest perpendicular bluffs in the state. There are a number of fine stalactite caves in the vicinity. The Spanish Treasure Cave, one of the largest, has been made accessible in all parts and is well worthy of a visit. There is good fishing along Spavinaw Creek, and Noel and Elk River are only five miles away. Address for information the Commercial Club, Sulphur Springs, Ark.

Siloam Springs, Arkansas.—This is an attractive little city of 3,500 people, in Benton County, and lies 1,163 feet above sea level. It is the center of a great fruit shipping region, a section famous all over Uncle Sam's domain for its big red apples, luscious peaches, fine strawberries, raspberries, poultry, etc. People who raise these things for a living are usually content to use good spring water as a beverage, to encourage a healthy bank account, and maintain fine schools and numerous churches.

The scenery in and about Siloam Springs is attractive in many ways, but its chief attraction is the abundance and purity of the waters of the numerous springs in and about the town. There are twenty of these within the city limits; Twin Springs, Siloam Springs and Seven Springs being esteemed the most valuable. They are apparently pure, cold, free-stone waters, for which there are claimed and numerous certified to many permanent cures for chronic ailments, such as acute, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, disease of the stomach, including dyspepsia, gastric catarrh, liver complaint, jaundice, malaria, nervous prostration, neuralgia, paralysis, dysentery, hay fever, chronic diarrhoea, etc., etc. The analysis of these waters does not show any mineral or organic ingredients and they are



On Elk River, Elk Spring, Mo.

remarkable rather for their purity than for other reasons. As the drinking water in seventy-five out of every one hundred places contains ingredients of one kind or another, some beneficial, other detrimental to health, it is a reasonable statement to make, that a perfectly pure water should give Nature the opportunity to quickly repair the damage already done to a delicate human organism. This water is being shipped in large quantities to private families, hotels,



Sulphur Springs Hotel Sulphur Springs, Ark.



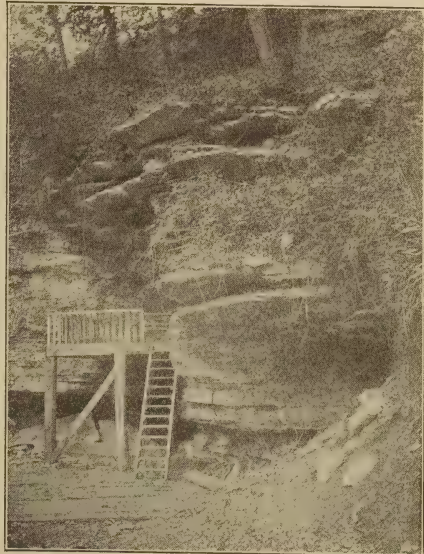
Railway Passenger Station Sulphur Springs, Ark.

hospitals in Texas, Oklahoma, other points in Arkansas, Northern Missouri and Kansas. It is not a mineral water, but is a soft, pure water, free from harmful ingredients of any kind.

The visitor at Siloam Springs has within easy reach a number of highly attractive places. The town itself is attractive. Running through the center of town and separating the greater part of the residence district from the business portion is Sager Creek, crossed by several bridges, and in one place by a dam, which forms a small lake good for boating and bathing. On its north bank is a small park used for fruit growers' meetings, fairs, etc. The west and south bank of the creek is a hundred or more feet higher than the north bank and on this elevation hundreds of fine dwellings have been built. During the spring and summer season, when the trees are in foliage, the whole townsite is virtually a large park with a thousand or more fine buildings standing in it. One might walk anywhere within the city and not step outside of the cool shade. Among the many attractions near the city should be mentioned the Illinois River, some five miles south, with its splendid scenery and good fishing, and also the Dripping Springs, seven miles west from town. This is a cove or a box canyon a hundred or more feet deep. From the face of the cliff, some seventy feet up, a stream of pure water gushes from a cavern and flows over a ledge, falling and spreading until it reaches as a mist the pool about seventy feet below. Behind this veil of water is a grotto, where one can sit and rest and watch the rainbows when the sun shines upon the falling mist, and watch the ripples as the water rushes on to meet the pool. East of Siloam are hundreds of fine

fruit farms and rural homes and gardens and a drive in this direction is delightful when the thousands of fruit trees are in bloom. During the summer months the little city is visited by several thousand people from Texas and Louisiana, who remain there during the season and attend the annual Chautauqua meetings, conferences and other assemblies.

There are several good hotels and private houses where accommodation may be had at moderate prices. Arrangements for the week or month can be made in advance



Entrance to Cave at Sulphur Springs



A Spring, Near Noel, Mo.

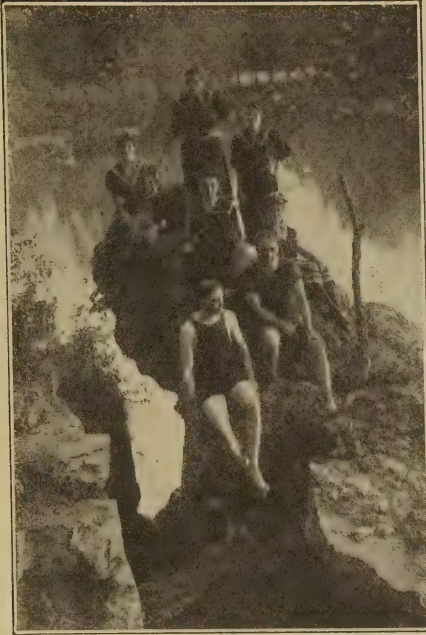
by addressing Mr. W. T. La Follette, cashier State Bank, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

Mena, Arkansas.—The city of Mena, Arkansas, altitude 1,200 feet above sea level, is a very popular resort for summer visitors from Louisiana and Texas, as well as for winter tourists from the northern states. The permanent population is about 5,000, and is steadily growing. The high altitude of the little city makes it a very desirable abiding place in summer, and it is far enough south and has the requisite climate to be a most pleasant place to stay in during the winter months. Mena is a sub-

stantially built city, well situated in the Ozark Mountains, surrounded on all sides by high hills which are wooded to their tops. Some parts of the residence district have an altitude of 1,600 feet and the mean temperature is about 59 to 61 degrees. The mountain breezes are pure and invigorating and all the year round the temperature is cool enough to make the use of a blanket desirable. Every stream in Polk County, of which Mena is the county seat, has its source in the county, and all of them are clear, pure, swiftly flowing mountain streams, formed by thousands of springs of soft, cold



The Sulphur Springs in Edson Park, Sulphur Springs, Ark.



Diving Rock at the Lake, Sulphur Springs, Ark.

water issuing from the mountain slopes.

The country contiguous to Mena abounds in scenic attractions and the drives out of the city are among the most attractive in the state. One of these leads southeasterly from Mena to the Bethesda Springs, visited annually by hundreds of people and famed for their health-giving properties. The Standing Rock Road leads through twelve miles of rolling timbered country, interspersed with farms, orchards and stock ranches. At Standing Rock is an excellent swimming pool, surrounded by some of the finest scenery to be found anywhere. Almost within the limits of Mena, is a drive along the highlands surrounding the town. It follows the contour of the hills and brings into view every part of Mena, lying from 160 to 200 feet lower. Standing Rock is a wall of white rock a yard wide jutting out from a hill and extending vertically one hundred and fifty feet or more and is covered with trailing vines. The Little Missouri River Falls, the quarries at Slatington, with their almost perpendicular cable line, and the rocky bluffs along the numerous streams, afford abundant opportunity for sight-seeing. Good fishing can be had in more than a dozen streams, all within easy reach of the city.

The hotel accommodations at Mena are

modern and moderate in cost, and accommodations can also be had with private families. Those desiring to make a longer stay and keep house can easily rent summer cottages, or more pretentious dwellings at very small cost. Full information can be obtained by addressing Mr. W. C. B. Allen, Manager Mena Land & Improvement Co., Mena, Ark.

Eureka Springs, Arkansas.—This famous health and pleasure resort is now readily accessible by way of the Kansas City Southern Railway and the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad. Direct connection is made at Neosho, Missouri. Eureka Springs, in its general appearance, reminds one strongly of the towns of Switzerland, there being few places in it flat enough to build a house thereon. These are perched on the sides of the hills and by reason of the varying levels, the roof of a one-story cottage is frequently much higher than that of a four-story building. Few of the streets are rectangular, even for a short distance, and most of them are steep and roundabout, because the contour of the ground will not admit of continuous straight lines. The city has a permanent population of 6,000 residents. This is doubled every year for a time by the visitors who come for health and pleasure. The electric street car system of Eureka Springs, traverses a route replete with beautiful scenery. The country round about the city is one of great natural beauty. Towering hills, huge rugged cliffs, gushing springs, murmuring brooks, strangely formed rocks, caves of unknown extent, filled with wondrous formations, deep ravines, gulches and grassy vales, scenery of every imaginary kind, charm and inspire the traveler who rides or drives in any direction, and a drive may be taken every day for a month without exhausting this wonderfield of nature.



Out for a Walk After Breakfast

The waters of Eureka Springs come from some forty-odd springs within the limits of the city. The waters are clear, cool, soft, pleasant and palatable, and analysis shows them all to be of the same quality—purity is their great quality. The many cures effected are produced by water for which no medicinal ingredients are claimed, except that they are pure. The diseases which they are known to have cured are kidney trouble of various kinds, rheumatism, catarrhal troubles, catarrh of the bladder, asthma, liver complaints, diseases of the stomach, paralysis, nervous diseases, general debility, insomnia, diseases of the blood, dropsy, hay fever, gout, etc. The average day temperature of Eureka Springs from June to August is 74 degrees; from September to November, 58 degrees, and from December to February, 43 degrees. The night temperature is cooler and there never is a night when sweet, refreshing sleep cannot be enjoyed.

The Crescent Hotel, a beautiful structure and a credit to any city, is the largest of the several high-class hotels. In all there are about twenty hotels, arranged for the accommodation of health and pleasure seekers. Mr. C. D. Whitney, traffic manager of the M. & N. A. Railway, Eureka Springs, Ark., will take pleasure in furnishing any desired information.

Monte Ne, Arkansas.—This is a well known health and pleasure resort, situated in Benton County, in the northwest corner



Missouri Club Hotel, Monte Ne, Ark. of the state. It is distant from White River one and one-half miles, and a small tributary flows through the village. It is easily reached from Siloam Springs, Ark., by way of the Kansas City & Memphis Railway, which runs direct from this point to Monte Ne. Close connection is made with the trains of the Kansas City Southern Railway at Siloam Springs.

The site of Monte Ne is in cup-like depression in the Ozark Mountains on the north side of the Boston range and is 1,400 feet above sea level. In this valley are numerous great springs of pure cold water, of which the best known are the Elixir Spring, the Lithia Spring, Spout Spring, Big Spring and Lake, Seven Sisters Spring and the Blowing Spring, and also several fine streams for good boating, fishing and bathing.

The scenic surroundings of Monte Ne are splendid and among the points of interest are the White River, Eagle's Nest, as seen from the summit, the Vinola Wine Ranch, numerous caves and Palisades. The accommodations for summer visitors are ample and comfortable. Surrounding the several large hotels and club houses, most of them built in rustic style and splendidly equipped, are shady walks, drives, parks, springs, lagoons and streams crossed by stone and concrete bridges and within con-



Spring Street Eureka Springs, Arkansas.



Sabine Lake Products

venient reach is the auditorium and the covered swimming pool or natatorium.

The waters of Monte Ne are, according to chemical analysis, free from chemical and bacterial impurities, and therein lies their value as a health restorer. Every visitor who has been at Monte Ne to rest, to bathe and to drink the waters has been decidedly benefited. Mr. W. H. Harvey, Monte Ne, Ark., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

Port Arthur, Texas.—The greater number of people who reside along the Gulf Coast and travel go north when the weather begins to get warm, but a large contingent resorts to the beaches along the Gulf and these seem to enjoy themselves as well as do those who go to the northern resorts. During the summer months Port Arthur is visited by thousands of people who esteem it above all other cities on the coast as a magnificent watering place. The accommodations are such that several thousand people can be taken care of at any time. The summer climate on the coast has its attractions. Warmer, to be sure, than in the winter months, and more warm days during the year, but agreeable, nevertheless. The killing heat of the northern cities is not there and the nights are invariably cool. All day long the breeze moves from the land to the Gulf and toward evening the cool Gulf breeze blows inland and the blanket is generally necessary for comfort at night, even in July and August.

Port Arthur is situated on the west shore of Lake Sabine, one of the finest sheets of water along the entire Gulf Coast, almost landlocked, of moderate depth, well protected and safe for pleasure boating, rac-

ing, rowing, yachting, bathing, fishing and aquatic sports of every description. The waters of the lake are safe at all times of the year. It is only ten miles wide and thirty miles long, deep enough to float sail boats and other small craft, but too far away from the open Gulf to have great waves, though small white caps may be seen any day. The visitor to Port Arthur in summer can find plenty of amusement. He can go bathing in the lake at any time, and if he doesn't want a bath he can procure fishing tackle and bait at small cost and catch any sort of fish, either fresh water or salt water. He can use a sail boat or a gasoline launch and fish in the lake, in the Port Arthur Canal, in the Sabine Channel or from any of the numerous piers at the docks, and he can catch anything from a fresh water minnow to a sixty-foot

whale. The ordinary catch includes trout, flounders, mullet, shephead, croakers, drum, perch, channel cat, buffalo, crabs, stingrays, gars, topsail cats, black bass in the lakes and canals, pompano, etc., near the Sabine jetties or out in the open Gulf. Fishing is good all the year round. From October to March each year millions of water fowl congregate in and near the waters along the coast, and shooting is exceptionally good.



Boating in Lake Sabine

During the winter months Port Arthur is the favorite resort for visitors from the Northern States, who generally remain there all winter. The city has a population exceeding 10,000 and ample opportunities for entertainment and diversion. The "Plaza Hotel," completed and opened to the public in November, 1909, was constructed of reinforced concrete at a cost of \$150,000. It has eighty guest rooms, in addition to the several parlors, rotunda, dining room, lob-

bies, galleries, lounging rooms and hallways, and is equipped with every modern convenience. Belonging to the hotel is a large natatorium and swimming pool supplied with artesian water. In its construction and appointment this is the finest hotel for the accommodation of tourists anywhere west of Florida. Mr. O. Owen, secretary of the Board of Trade, will be pleased at all times to furnish any desired information concerning Port Arthur.

The Agricultural Train of the Kansas City Southern Railway

In this world of ours nothing created through human effort is so perfect that it cannot be improved, and one of the oldest of human occupations, that of tilling the soil, with which man ought to be the most familiar, is still capable of improvement. "Making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before" is always a laudable ambition, not always realized in full measure by those who undertake the task. Arkansas and Louisiana have thousands of good farmers who, in the production of crops, keep well

up with the average. If by the application of new methods these farmers can produce crops above the average in quantity and quality, then they are better farmers than the average. The Agricultural Train of the Kansas City Southern Railway was operated between Mena, Arkansas, and Many, Louisiana, during the first week in March, 1911, for the purpose of disseminating information of interest to the farmers resident along the line. It was the railway company's first venture in this direction, and the fact that audiences of fifty to five hundred people met the train at all stopping points was highly gratifying. It demonstrated first that no farmer along the line thought himself so perfect in his work but that additional information would not be worth having.

The train was in charge of Mr. J. Hollister Tull, Agriculturist of the K. C. S. Ry., and accompanying him were some of the best agricultural lecturers and demonstrators in the United States. Among the lecturers were Mr. H. S. Mobley, U. S. Special Agent for agricultural extension in Arkansas, located at Fayetteville, Ark., and organizer of the Boys' Corn Club movement in Arkansas; Mr. J. B. Paine, Jonesboro, Ark., secretary of the Farmers' Union of Arkansas; Mr. A. D. McNair of Little Rock, Ark., who is Government Special Agent on forage crops in Arkansas and Louisiana; Mr. J. A. Evans of Shreveport, La., State Agent for Arkansas and Louisiana in charge of co-operative demonstration work, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Professor W. R. Beattie of the Bureau of Horticulture, Washington, D. C., more particularly interested in peanut culture; Mr. Mason Snowden, assistant to Mr. J. A. Evans in co-operative farm work; Professor V. L. Roy, organizer of the Boys' Corn Club of Louisiana.



Ozark Fishermen

Stops were made at Mena, Hatfield, Cove, Vandervoort, Granniss, De Queen, Horatio and Ashdown, Arkansas, and Bloomburg, Tex., and Vivian, Kingston, Mansfield, Converse, Zwolle and Many, Louisiana, the attendance at these meetings being in the aggregate between 2,500 and 3,000 people. The lectures delivered comprised the following named subjects: Mr. H. S. Mobley, "Boys' Corn Clubs in Arkansas"; Mr. J. B. Paine, "Sweet Potatoes and Their Growing"; Mr. A. D. McNair, "Farm Management, Particularly Crop Rotation"; Mr. J. B. Paine, "On Agricultural Schools"; Mr. J. A. Evans, on "Farmers' Co-operative Work," "Farmers' Demonstration Work"; Mr. J. B. Paine, "Truck Growers' Association"; Mr. J. A. Evans, "Cotton Culture"; Mr. W. R. Beattie, "Farm Improvement," "Culture of Peanuts";

Mr. M. Snowden, "Boys' Corn Clubs,"; Mr. V. L. Roy on "Boys' Corn Clubs in Louisiana," "Corn Growing in Louisiana."

In all there were fifteen meetings, at which thirty-one lectures were delivered. There were seven visiting speakers, and a large quantity of bulletins on special agricultural subjects was distributed among those interested. The lectures were received with much interest at all places where they were delivered, and it is believed that the future meetings will be more largely attended. The weather during the trip was more or less disagreeable, and many who would have attended remained at home. As it was, the meetings were well attended, notwithstanding the weather, and the results were gratifying to all concerned.

Eastern Oklahoma

The forty-sixth state in the Union, Oklahoma, embraces all the country formerly included in the Indian Territory and in Oklahoma Territory, and in area is larger than Missouri. The population has increased from 790,391 in 1900 to 1,657,155 persons in 1910, showing an increase of 866,764, or 109.7 per cent. The taxable wealth is now about \$800,000,000, and the value of farm and mineral products is more than \$500,000 per annum. The new state has 5,000 miles of railroad, 250,000 farms, more than 1,700 postoffices and ninety or more towns and cities having more than 1,000 inhabitants.

The meaning of the name Oklahoma, as explained by several authorities, is "Red People," being composed of two pure Choctaw words, "Okla," meaning people, and "homma," red. In a treaty made in 1866 between the Federal Government and the commissioners appointed by the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Seminole and Creek Tribes, this name for the territory was agreed upon, and under this name it became a state.

Eastern Oklahoma is the old Indian Territory, which borders on Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, and is the timbered part of the state. About 1810 the emigration of the Cherokee Indians to the Indian Territory began, and between 1830 and 1840 the remainder of the Cherokees, the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles moved there from their old homes in Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas and Alabama. For half a century the Federal Government attempted to hold the territory intact for the several Indian tribes, but eventually the time

arrived when it became necessary to enter into new treaties, so as to make available for white settlement part of the country held under grants in fee simple by the Indian tribes. The first lands became available about twenty years ago, and since that time more than a million people from the older states found homes in the western half, Oklahoma Territory. In Eastern Oklahoma the lands were allotted to the members of the tribes in severalty under certain restrictions, which, since 1908, have been in a large degree removed. During the present year, 1910-11, the residue or unallotted lands have been offered for sale at



In the City Park, Mena Ark.

auction by the Government, and with the exception of the homesteads occupied by the Indians nearly all lands in Eastern Oklahoma have become available for settlement.

The Kansas City Southern Railway traverses Eastern Oklahoma in a northerly and southerly direction, passing almost entirely through timbered country. The prevailing varieties of timbers are hardwoods, consisting of white oak, red oak, black jack, post oak, cottonwood, sycamore, walnut, elm, ash, etc., in the counties north of the Arkansas River, and the same timbers with fine merchantable pine and large quantities of gum south of this river. There are in all over one million acres of fine merchantable timber, most of which are located near the Arkansas state line.

Eastern Oklahoma is rich in minerals, which, in time, will be fully developed. Over and above ten million dollars have been expended in the development of the oil fields, and new experimental work is being carried on in many places. At Poteau, on the K. C. S. Ry., an immense gas well has been developed and borings for oil and gas are being made at various points, as the full extent of the oil and gas field is not yet known. The coal fields of Oklahoma are enormous in extent, and lie on both sides of the Arkansas River. There are in operation about 150 mines, and the annual production is over and above 3,000,000 tons. Oklahoma coal is of the highest grade, semi-anthracite steam coal commanding the best prices. It usually runs in layers from four to seven feet thick. Along the K. C. S. Ry. coal is mined, or out-croppings have been found at Poteau, Sallisaw, Spiro, Panama, Howe, Heavener and other places, only a comparatively small part of the coal area is being mined. Congress has reserved from allotment 444,000 acres of coal lands, and these will not be available for development until the Government provides for their proper disposition. Good lime and sandstone is abundant in many places, and near Ballard, Westville, Stillwell, etc., is available in large quantity. Marble occurs in immense quantity at Marble City and Bunch on the K. C. S. Ry., and is now being quarried more or less extensively. The marble is found in four or five different colors, and takes a very high polish. Asphalt is found in quantity in Le Flore and other counties, and near Page, Okla., is a deposit of grahamite, a form of asphalt largely used in the manufacture of roofing, 28 feet in thickness. Vanadium, a mineral used in 'toughening' steel, is found with this grahamite. Shales and clays suitable for the manufacture of brick, pottery,

drain tile and other purposes are abundant at many places, and at Spiro, Poteau, Panama, Howe, Heavener, etc., are in close proximity to cheap fuel, either coal or gas or both. Lead and zinc ores have been found near Westville and Stillwell, Okla., and in McCurtain County near Gillham, Ark., is a mineral belt some ten miles wide containing large veins of lead and zinc, antimony, manganese, copper and iron. None of these veins have been fully developed, but enough prospecting work has been done to demonstrate that these ores are present in commercial quantity.

The climate of Eastern Oklahoma is mild and pleasant in winter, cold weather rarely setting in before January. There is occasionally a snowfall, but the snow usually disappears in a few days. Sharp frosts occur in January and February, and occasionally there will be a few successive days of freezing weather, but these occur only at long intervals, and do little damage, except when they come very late in the spring. The summer months as a rule are pleasant, and the killing heat of the northern states is unknown. Heat prostrations never occur, and the nights are always cool enough to insure sleep and rest. The thirty-seventh parallel of latitude marks the extreme northern boundary of Oklahoma, while the irregular boundary on the south, marked by Red River, in places nearly reaches the thirty-third parallel. In longitude the extremes are from about 94½ to 98 degrees. These boundaries indicate that Eastern Oklahoma is well below the line of hard freezing, and well east of the drought line, or the hundredth meridian. The altitude along the K. C. S. Ry. in Oklahoma vary from 490 feet to 1,135 feet.

In Eastern Oklahoma (formerly the Indian Territory) there is considerable diversity in the soils. Along the eastern border the country is more or less undulating and generally timbered. Further west prairie country predominates and there is more uniformity in the character of the soils. All the soils are fertile, varying in degree according to location. The annual rainfall is between thirty-five and forty-five inches, usually well distributed throughout the year. The yield per acre of wheat is as great as anywhere, and the corn produced is excellent in quality and great in yield. The native pasturage is among the best in the world, and the crops of alfalfa and other forage made each year are enormous in quantity. No better country can be found for the profitable raising of live stock and in the production of fine fruit, berries and truck, Eastern Oklahoma

holds its own with any other section of the country.

Eastern Oklahoma offers splendid inducements to the stock raiser in its mild climate, its abundance of pure water and the luxuriant growth of natural grasses. Forage of every kind is easily and cheaply grown, including the clovers, alfalfa and cowpeas. The location is such that the great markets like Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha or Chicago can be quickly reached. All conditions are favorable to profitable dairying, and nowhere is there a better market for dairy products than in Oklahoma itself, for Oklahoma buys in the northern states several million dollars worth of butter, which should and could be made at home. There is no better location anywhere for poultry and egg production. The climatic conditions are excellent, the home market very good, and the cities of Kansas City and St. Louis within a twenty-four hours' run.

The principal field crops grown are wheat, which averages about 22 bushels to the acre, and yields up to forty bushels. The Oklahoma crop of 1906 amounted to 21,500,000 bushels, the greater part, however, being produced in the western part of the state. Corn is the greatest crop grown in the state, yielding from 30 to 80 bushels to the acre. The annual production of the whole state is about 135,000,000 bushels, sometimes more, sometimes less. Broom corn is a great staple crop, and is grown in many counties. Every county in the state produces cotton, and the value of the crop annually is about \$35,000,000. The yield is from half a bale to a bale to the acre. Spiro, Sallisaw, Poteau, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, handle from 10,000 to 15,000 bales each. Alfalfa is grown more or less extensively on the bottom lands in all parts of Eastern Oklahoma, and is a highly valuable crop. Cowpeas are next in favor, and are practically grown everywhere for the purpose of securing a good forage or hay, as well as fertilizing the soil. The red rust-proof oats is a common field crop in Oklahoma, which yields from forty to eighty and sometimes 100 bushels to the acre. The grain produced is of superior quality. Sorghum and Kaffir corn are grown extensively in Western Oklahoma. Sorghum grown for forage in Eastern Oklahoma is harvested when in full foliage, and is helpful in making a balanced ration for live stock, in connection with grain and hay. Smaller quantities are produced for making syrup, with which most farms are supplied.

Fruit and truck growing as an industry has not been fully developed, though the possibilities in this direction are very great.

The unsettled condition of land titles deterred many from planting orchards or making extensive permanent improvements until the Government arranged for the proper disposition of the lands. This has now been done, and there is nothing in the way now to prevent the making of permanent improvements. In the Arkansas Valley near Sallisaw, Spiro and other points convenient to railway transportation, potato culture has assumed very large proportions. The shipments of potatoes have reached 1,000 cars per annum, though the ordinary shipments, one year with another, run from 600 to 900 carloads. The crop is produced twice a year on the same land. Peach orchards of large area were planted eight or ten years ago near Sallisaw, Spiro and Poteau, and have yielded fine crops with considerable regularity. All the standard varieties of apples yield well, and the cultivation of strawberries is becoming an important business. Watermelons, and cantaloupes yield bountiful crops, and are very profitable. Most railway stations ship melons and cantaloupes in carload lots. Fruit and truck growers' associations have been formed at many points, and more truck than ever before is now produced, consisting in the main of sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, asparagus, radishes, tomatoes, egg plant, beans, carrots, etc.

The cultivation of peanuts is receiving considerable attention. It is a crop which will grow on any kind of a soil, and will yield from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, selling ordinarily for 50 cents to \$1 per bushel. The crop is frequently grown for hog food, acting incidentally as a fertilizer in the same manner as does the cowpea and other legumes.

Indian Lands.

Western Oklahoma was opened to settlement by whites prior to 1900, and was a well settled territory before an agreement was reached by the National Government with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, concerning the allotment of tribal lands among the members of the tribes. In 1904 a final conclusion was reached, and the allotment of land to individuals began. The allotments were completed in 1906, and the total acreage of tribal lands allotted to individual Indians was 19,511,889 acres, leaving a surplus of 1,600,000 acres, which was not allotted, 444,000 acres of coal lands segregated for future disposition, and a large forest reserve. The allotted lands were under certain restrictions pertaining to the sale thereof, but most of these have since been removed.

Sales of allotted lands are now made once or twice a month through the U. S. Indian agent at Muskogee, and lists of lands offered for sale can be obtained by addressing the U. S. Indian agent. The residue of the Indian lands, 1,600,000 acres, more or less, the unallotted lands are now being sold under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The title to all of this unallotted land is perfect. The chain of title runs from the grant of the United States to the Indian tribe, and the conveyance of the tribe by its chief or governor, with the official approval of the Secretary of the Interior to the purchaser. Most of

this land is in small tracts, but there are also many large tracts, particularly in the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations. These lands are being sold at auction to the highest bidder.

Land values in Oklahoma along the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway range in price from six to forty dollars per acre, as some of the lands are highly improved. The towns of Westville, Stilwell, Marble City, Sallisaw, Gans, Spiro, Poteau, Howe, Page, Heavener, are surrounded by lands of good quality, and a homeseeker will not go amiss by visiting them and inspecting the adjacent country.

An Experience in Cooking Rice

Uncle Tom Jones had taken his two nieces to the Buffalo Exposition, and on one of their visits the girls had been at the Louisiana Rice Kitchen. On their return to the hotel they endeavored to explain to their aunt the various ways in which rice could be cooked, when Uncle Tom broke in and asserted that he knew of one way in which rice should not be cooked, and then he proceeded to give the directions, as follows:

"When I was a very young man, just 21, I thought it the proper thing to get married, and I found a young lady, your amiable aunt, who was of the same opinion. After getting down to housekeeping, in which she nobly did her share, the time came for her to take a vacation of two or three weeks. At parting she informed me that she had arranged with a neighbor's wife for my meals and that there was no occasion for me to meddle with the kitchen or any of its belongings.

"I found after a day's experience that I would rather board somewhere else, that is to say, up town. A week or ten days had elapsed when some special business brought me home before supper time. I did not care to go down town again and concluded that I could cook eggs and rice soup as well as anyone. I bought a shin bone on my way home, and after rummaging in the pantry I found a package of rice containing about three-fourths of a pound. Putting two quarts of water in the pot, the shin bone, and pouring all the rice into it, I sat down to read the newspaper and await developments. After a time I heard considerable sputtering around the stove, and going into the kitchen I found that my pot of rice had vastly increased in bulk. My shin bone was on the stove in company with a good deal of rice. I hurriedly scraped from the stove what had

fallen thereon, then filled one saucepan, then another, and several more, occasionally scraping the stove to keep it from burning rice which was continually falling on it, when the door opened and in came your aunt.

"She had caught me red-handed, and promptly accused me of being utterly unable to cook rice or anything else. I tried to convince her that this was an unusual kind of rice, in fact, a new variety which had just been introduced; that I could handle the ordinary article as well as anyone, but that I had not gotten onto the capers of this particular variety. She told me that I had made a terrible mess, that the house was full of the smoke of burning rice, and that as soon as she had the stove cleaned, she would cook some and show me how.

"She failed to find the original package in the pantry and told me that I had used altogether too much, that one or two tablespoonsful would have been more than sufficient. Like a good, consistent liar as I was, I told her that I had cooked a dozen times from that same package, and that it was the new variety, of which I had just gotten a small quantity, that was making this mess.

"Of course, she did not believe it and sent me to the store for another pound of rice. On my way to it, I concluded that my story was altogether too thin, and unless I could make it more plausible I would be discredited as a cook for all time. Therefore, instead of buying a one-pound package of rice, I bought two, and when I got home I handed one of them to your aunt. She then very deliberately put a quart of water in the pot, which she had cleaned during my absence, added two tablespoonsful of rice, and called my attention especially to

the amount to be used when making soup. I then went into the back yard to chop kindling wood for a while. I kept my eye on the kitchen. As soon as your aunt had left it temporarily, I tiptoed in and dropped into the pot the extra pound of rice which I had not delivered to her, and resumed cutting kindling wood. In about twenty minutes I observed unusual activity in the kitchen. Your aunt was extremely busy filling one pan after another with rice, and as there wasn't room for the soup bone, it was on the stove. About that time I happened to drop in and inquired how she was

getting on. As soon as she saw me, she made a rush for the pantry and brought out the first package of rice I had given her. She was utterly dumfounded. She could not understand it, but nevertheless she suspected me of mischief, but did not know how to prove it. I did for the time succeed, after a fashion, in saving my reputation as a cook.

"Fully a year later, in the presence of your grandmother, I made a confession and had my hair pulled. That's one of the ways not to cook rice."

Backward Is Forward, and Leads to Arkansas

H. S. MOBLEY

Did you ever think what such phrases as "the whole round world," "everything travels in a circle," "history repeats itself," etc., mean? They mean that nothing proceeds indefinitely in a straight line, that all progress is more or less circuitous.

I firmly believe that a correct history of man's life would prove that history has repeated itself a countless number of times, that human progress is by circles and not straight ahead, that sooner or later man goes backward in order to go forward.

The very expression, "Back to the land," signifies that man is returning to that he once left. This is not saying that going backward is retrograding, but rather that in going back to the land he is really moving forward.

Why Go Back to the Land? I will give you an idea that has occurred to me and accompany it by a short letter and statement—one of hundreds that are available, of why the hearts of men are turned toward the land from which they once turned away, why this paradoxical progress is really going back in order to go forward.

First, the greatest sources of human action are man's necessities and his environment. Second, the influence of his necessities sooner or later outweighs the influence of his environment, and becomes ultimately the real cause of his actions. Third, man's greatest need is a home and a means of support. He has many necessities, but this one is the greatest and most fundamental of all. All of his instincts and ambitions have their root in this primary necessity.

His First Home.—His first home was in a cave surrounded by streams and forests abounding in fish and animals, which supplied an abundance of flesh for food and skins for clothing.

His Progress.—Starting from this point of his first home man has made wonderful progress. He no longer lives in caves and dens, and only the most advanced and wealthy can afford skins and furs in their wardrobes. But in spite of his progress his first primitive need of a home and supplies remains and continues to influence him more than anything else.

Defense and Pleasure.—Somewhere in the beginning he conceived the idea that for purposes of defense and pleasure his dwelling place should be congregated with the dwellings of other men into villages and towns.

Superior Classes.—Once this idea possessed him, he became impressed with the idea or belief that dwellers in villages and towns constituted a higher or superior order of beings than those who lived in isolated dwellings. I do not mention this for prejudicial reasons, but to cite a turning place in his progress. If proof is wanted it is only necessary to recall that Jay, Rube and Hayseed have long been the butt of the town-man's joke. Having reached this point of class-superiority it is demonstrated that human progress has gone too far in a straight line, and it is time for nature to assert herself, as she always does at the right time, and begin to bend the straight line of apparent progress into a segment of the circle of real progress.

The Curve in the Line.—So while the class idea grew, and it has reached through all the earth to its uttermost parts, and the city man joked about Jay and Rube and laughed at the antics of the vaudeville artist impersonating the greenness of the country-man from a town standpoint, there came into his life, and this solely because of this class feeling of superiority and his effort

to live up to its social requirements, a competition and strife for existence that has become so strenuous that the city resident has commenced to question if after all the pleasure and convenience of urban life is worth what it costs.

And once this question is seriously asked the line of progress in the life of that individual begins to swerve from a straight line leading away from natural conditions and to bend into the curved line of a circle, and the call of the sunshine, the freedom of outdoor life, the stream, the wood, the field begins to have effect.

The Call of the Land.—And so I find that city residents in great numbers are dreaming and longing and planning to desert the "white shirt" brigade with its "paper bag" and "tin can" commissary of supplies and get back, yes, back, to biddy and fresh eggs, to old brindle and fresh home-made butter, to the rooting pig and streaked home-cured meat and "red gravy," back to a life less strenuous and artificial and more natural and freer. Necessity is beginning again to rule over mere environment.

They Are Coming Back.—I come in daily contact with men who have asked the question, is the artificial life worth the cost, and are answering it by joining the ranks of the multitudes who are marching back to the land.

A case in point is that of Mr. DeBaun, late of New York City, but who, having asked the question, has answered it by coming to Arkansas. I asked him to write me his reasons for leaving the city, and he has given me the following letter.

Texarkana, U. S. A., March 1, 1911.

"Mr. H. S. Mobley,

Fayetteville, Ark.

My Dear Sir:

The following little story of my going to farming I have endeavored to make extremely plain and easy to picture. I trust someone will be influenced, as I thoroughly believe that there are many places better than a great Eastern city, where a man can have his time with family and home and yet be devoting himself to an outdoor life of pleasure and profit.

I am rather a young farmer, for it is only twenty-five years ago that I first saw the light of day. It was in New York where the suggestion of a farm is as remote as any place in the world. I was born to a life of comfort it seemed, free from hardships, and brought up to enjoy in its fullest merriment this gay whirl of social disorder.

It had always been my good fortune to enjoy the best of life's pleasures and advantages, and never had I a reason to wish

for different environment, yet one day while seated in the office of a friend, in the greatest money mart of the world—Wall Street—the subject of outdoor life was broached. That, therefore, was the first thought I gave to the invitation, "Back to the Farm." I worked out every idea from all points of view, realizing all the time that it could never be like New York's gay life and never could it be the same away from all of one's good friends. I did maintain, however, that it would be a freer life, filled with outdoor advantages and sunshine, free from the nervous and constant strain of a money-mad populace. When one is young he can always make new acquaintances, and well remembering that a farmer is generally friendly, the horror of missing my friends was somewhat eradicated.

Then I was confronted with the question of making farming a paying enterprise, for I had forsaken a very promising business career in New York City. I knew nothing of the art of farming, but I believed that it could be learned as other businesses are learned, and if other men had succeeded I could succeed, for I flattered myself in thinking I had an average amount of intellect and common sense.

Today, about one year since the idea first seized me, finds me in possession of a beautiful little farm of one hundred and sixty acres, situated five miles from Texarkana. Of this entire farm, one hundred and forty acres are in cultivation, and the rest in woodland. It should be a point of consideration, I believe, to get a farm within driving distance of good schools, for it is a duty you owe your children and family.

It is my intention this first year to raise a crop of peanuts, for various reasons. Firstly, they very decidedly improve one's soil, and secondly, they are less difficult to raise and yet very profitable from a food for stock, and a money standpoint. In my house garden I plan to somewhat experiment with a variety of vegetables of which I have a lesser knowledge. As a matter of fact, though, my knowledge of farming is limited, indeed, yet with the advantages of the many government bulletins at one's command, and the various other facilities of learning they offer, a lack of education along this line will be unpardonable.

It shall also be carried out that I have to start with a few head of the thoroughbred hogs and a cow or two. Eventually I want to specialize in fine stock raising, chickens included.

I firmly maintain that a beginner should always have a source of revenue on his farm. Hogs, cows and chickens are always

in demand, and a few of these, taking only a little of a man's time each day, permit him to give his attention to the perfecting of his growing crops. At the same time, each day his wagon goes to market with butter, eggs and pork, making a fair return that should offset his hired help expense at least.

I am not a believer in the experimenting idea to a very strong degree, but prefer to listen to a man who has thoroughly tried certain crops and found them lacking in profit and difficult to raise. When satisfied that his judgment is good, then profit by his mistakes.

With me comes a New York girl, my wife, who has never been far from the attractions of city life, and with her comes the finest little infant that ever went a-farming.

We have named our new home "The Fairacre Farm," and expect to make the world take notice of our stock in a short time to come. We think the name very suggestive, as our land is clear and rolling and waiting to be made a heaven for man and beast.

Therefore, in conclusion, I will very brief-

ly say that I am eager to get out in the good sunshine away from the city's mad hustle, there to grow into health, wealth and lasting happiness, and with what an old acquaintance of mine calls "Fertilization of the Brain" I expect to surely make a success of farming in every sense of the word.

Thanking you for the opportunity of expressing my enthusiasm, I remain,

Milburn G. DeBaun."

What he says of being "eager to get out in the sunshine, away from the city's mad hustle, there to grow into health, wealth and happiness," is his manner of expressing that heart hunger and longing for a home of the right kind, which is moving man towards the country, back to the land. I have justified my philosophy and will cite you in conclusion to one fact: He comes to Arkansas and he is only one of thousands who have come and are coming.

At another time I shall be glad to write you a story of what Arkansas offers to the homeseekers of the earth.

Opportunities for Business

The Immigration Department of the Kansas City Southern Railway has in course of preparation a new book of business opportunities, which will be ready for publication at an early day. In this publication will be a complete description of each town, its available natural resources and its needs in industrial and mercantile lines. The following is only a synopsis of the opportunities presented in some of the towns:

Allene, Ark.—Population, 300. Wanted: A hardware store, drug store, meat market, general merchandise store, a new hotel, a bank. Good opening for a creamery, grist mill and cotton gin, fruit box factory, saw-mill for pine and hardwoods, chair factory and wagon shop. Need also a dentist and a teacher. Address Allene Real Estate Co., Allene, Ark.

Amsterdam, Mo.—Population, 700. Wanted: General merchandise store, a good building available; ice factory, coal mines. Address Bank of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Mo.

Anderson, Mo.—Population, 950. Wanted: Hardwood lumber mill, a good hotel, furniture dealer and undertaker, clothing and shoe store, printing office, editor for newspaper, abundant raw material for a cannery, cheese factory and a creamery. Good openings for ice factory, electric light plant, cold storage, fruit box factory and building contractor. Address, State Bank of Anderson, Anderson, Mo.

Ashtown, Ark.—Population, 3,500. Wanted: Hardwood sawmill, furniture factory, ice factory, brick, tile and pottery plants, cannery; good opening for a large dry goods store, business college, a physician. Abundant raw material and good opportunities for machine shop, flour and grist mill, foundry, furniture factory, wagon works, water-works plant, chair factory, cooperage and fruit box factory. Address, Little River County Bank, Ashtown, Ark.

Ballard, Okla.—Population, 100; new town. Wanted: Retail merchants in various lines, and professional men. Address M. Freundlich & Co., Arlington Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Bates, Ark.—Population, 150. Wanted: Meat market, bakery; opening for coal mines. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Bates, Ark.

Beaumont, Tex.—Population, 25,012 in city limits, 5,000 in suburbs. Wanted: Wholesale dry goods and notion house, wholesale drug house, fertilizer factory or jobbing dealer; first-class family hotel. Excellent opportunity for furniture factory, wagon factory, box factory, chair factory, overall and work garment factory, cannery, preserving and pickle plant, shipping buyers of early truck and fruit. The last named could develop a magnificent business here. Address T. W. Larkin, Secy. Chamber of Commerce, Beaumont, Tex.

Benson, La.—Population, 265. Wanted: Grocery store, dry goods, restaurant, hotel, meat market, bank, drug store, flour and feed store; good opening for a physician, dentist and raw material for a cannery. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry.

Blanchard, La.—Population, 200. Wanted: General merchandise store. Good opening for brick and tile works, wagon factory, chair factory. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Blanchard, La.

Bunch, Okla.—Population, 100. Wanted: A physician. Good opening for a hardwood sawmill. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Bunch, Okla.

Cauthron, Ark.—Population, 50. Coal deposits that should be mined. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Cauthron, Ark.

Cleveland, Mo.—Population, 340. Wanted: Dry goods and gents' furnishings store, furniture store. Good opening for a dentist. A flour and grist mill would do well. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Cleveland, Mo.

Coaldale, Ark.—Population, 150. Coal deposits that should be mined here and timber for sawmills available. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry.

Converse, La.—Population, 700. Wanted: A bank, dentist, newspaper. Good opening for brick yard and a cannery. Address G. I. Paul, or W. D. Gates, Merchants, Converse, La.

Cove, Ark.—Population, 400. Wanted: Harness shop, hardware and implement store, notion or racket store, bank, drug store, flour and feed store, produce store, physician, dentist. Good openings for a cannery, tannery, creamery, fruit evaporator, custom sawmill, fruit box factory, axe handle factory, cooperage, quarry. Address Barton & Register, Cove, Ark.

Decatur, Ark.—Population, 500. Wanted: Harness shop, large dry goods store, meat market. Good openings for creamery station, ice factory, electric light plant, cold storage. Address Geo. Brusse, Decatur, Ark.

DeQueen, Ark.—Population, 4,793. Wanted: First-class hotel building. Good openings and plenty of raw material for a brick and tile plant, flour and grist mill, cannery, furniture factory, wagon works, chair factory, fruit box factory, handle factory, any manufacture in wood. Address Farmers & Merchants Bank & Trust Co., DeQueen, Ark.

DeQuincey, La.—Population, 1,500. Wanted: Local telephone system, newspaper, grist mill, cotton gin, cannery, brick plant, planing mill, dairy farm, poultry farm, lumber yard, general merchandise store large stock, meat market, physician, hotel, drug store, Baptist pastor. Address J. Lee Herford, DeQuincey, La.

DeRidder, La.—Population, 3,100. Wanted: Waterworks plant, electric light plant, wood-working plants of any kind. Oil can be de-

veloped here. Address Frank V. Howard, DeRidder, La.

Drexel, Mo.—Population, 1,150. Wanted: Hotel, grocery, dry goods store, gents' furnishings, notion store, tailor, tin shop, new business buildings. Good openings for an attorney, ice, cold storage and electric light plant, cigar factory, brick and tile plant, cheese factory, waterworks. Address J. B. Wilson & Co., or D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.

Elk Springs, Mo.—Population, 50. Wanted: Grocery store. Opening for hardwood sawmill, fruit box factory. Address Jno. W. Miller, Elk Springs, Mo.

Eve, Mo.—Population, 30. Wanted: Barber shop, blacksmith shop, physician. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry.

Florien, La.—Population, 230. Wanted: Dry goods store, grocery store, drug store, implement store, restaurant. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Population, 28,000. Wanted: Large seed house, nursery man, first-class dry goods department store, suburban drug store, fancy grocery and delicatessen store, wholesale boot and shoe house, wholesale clothing house, wall paper house. Good opening for an advertising specialist. Good location for farm implement plant, school desk, office and church supply factory, sewer pipe, tile and conduit plant, gasoline engine plant, canning factory, creamery, wagon factory, cotton mill, fruit preserving plant, candy factory, foundry and iron working plant, wholesale hardwood lumber concern, with mill and dry kilns. Address H. G. Spaulding, Mgr. Fort Smith Commercial League, Fort Smith, Ark.

Frontenac, Kans.—Population, 3,500. Good openings for smelters, brick plants, rolling mills, etc. Address Commercial Club, Frontenac, Kans.

Gans, Okla.—Population, 500. Wanted: Clothing store, telephone exchange, printing office. Good opening for electric light plant, town growing rapidly. Coal deposits within 3 or 4 miles, which should be mined. Address Citizens Bank, Gans, Okla.

Gentry, Ark.—Population, 1,300. Wanted: First-class dry goods store, drug store, notion or racket store, shoemaker. Good opening for an ice and cold storage plant, vinegar factory, spoke and handle factory. Address State Bank of Gentry, Gentry, Ark.

Gillham, Ark.—Population, 400. Wanted: Newspaper and printing office. Good openings for brick and tile factory, fruit and vegetable cannery, fruit evaporator, cooperage plant, box factory, tannery. Abundant raw material for railroad ties, staves, etc. Antimony, lead, zinc and iron ores to be mined. Address Bank of Gillham, Gillham, Ark.

Goodman, Mo.—Population, 405. Wanted: A large general merchandise store, bank, furniture store, implement store, harness shop, newspaper and printing office, notion and racket store, shoe shop, brick yard,

physician, dentist, teacher. Good openings for cannery, creamery, cold storage, fruit evaporator, chair factory, cooperage. Plenty of oak and hickory. Town growing rapidly. Address J. O. Pogue, Goodman, Mo.

Grandview, Mo.—Population, 350. Wanted: Printing office, flour mill, jewelry store, grain elevator, hotel, dentist, lawyer, newspaper, bakery. Good opening for a cheese factory, creamery, woolen mill. Address Farmers Bank, Grandview, Mo.

Gravette, Ark.—Population, 1,250. Wanted: Harness shop, meat market, bakery. Good opening for electric light and waterworks plant, cannery, cold storage. Address Herb. Lewis, Secy. Commercial Club, Gravette, Ark.

Gulfton, Carl Jct., Mo.—Population, 2,350. Wanted: Hotel, notion and racket store, a good lawyer. Good openings for brick yard. Lead and zinc deposits to be mined, and for an ice and cold storage plant of moderate capacity. Address Agent K. C. S. Railway, Gulfton, Mo. (Carl Jct. P. O.)

Hatfield, Ark.—Population, 950. Wanted: Grocery store, hardware store, meat market, printing office, barber shop. Address Hatfield Bank, Hatfield, Ark.

Heavener, Okla.—Population, 2,000. Wanted: Plumbing shop, sheet metal worker, electrical supply store, good lawyer. Good opening for a brick and tile plant, ice plant and cold storage, furniture factory, chair factory, cooperage, fruit box factory, coal mines, stone crusher. Available for manufacture, large quantities of ash, oak, elm, hickory and gum timber. Address W. S. Barwick, Secy. 10,000 Club, Heavener, Okla.

Hodgens, Okla. (Houston P. O.)—Population, 200. Wanted: Hotel, restaurant, feed store. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Houston P. O., Okla.

Horatio, Ark.—Population, 1,000. Wanted: Hardware store, furniture store. Good openings for brick yard, cement block factory, box factory, furniture factory, wagon shop, cannery. Address Bank of Horatio, Horatio, Ark.

Howe, Okla.—Population, 850. Wanted: A hotel, bakery. Good opening for a coke manufacturing industry, coal mines; an electric light plant would pay well. Address State Bank & Trust Company, Howe, Okla.

Hume, Mo.—Population, 860. Wanted: New hotel, electric light plant and water system, bakery. Good opening for brick and tile works. Large coal deposits which should be mined. Address Hume Commercial Bank, Hume, Mo.

Jaudon, Mo.—Population, 50. Wanted: General merchandise store, hardware store. Good opening for a creamery, large milk shipment from this place. Good location for an elevator. Yearly shipments, 40,000 to 50,000 bushels. Address E. S. Harrison, Jaudon, Mo.

Joplin, Mo.—Population, 32,037 in city limits; 15,963 in suburbs. Wanted: Shoe fac-

tory for miners' shoes, harness factory, wholesale implements, wholesale dry goods, wholesale clothing, wholesale furnishing goods. Good opening for pick and shovel factory, wheelbarrow factory, gas and gasoline engine factory, factories for all kinds of mining tools and machinery and farm machinery. Address H. A. Forkner, Secy. Commercial Club, Joplin, Mo.

Lake Charles, La.—Population, 17,000. Wanted: A creamery, paper mill, broom factory. As this is a rapidly growing city any kind of mercantile business would be profitable. Abundant raw material and good openings for a brick and tile plant, furniture factory, cheese factory, creamery, tannery, wagon works, fruit evaporator, chair factory, cooperage and fruit box factory. Address Ben M. Foster, Lake Charles, La.

Lanagan, Mo.—Population, 500. Wanted: Implement store, dry goods store, furniture store, drug store, physician, teacher. Good opening for lime works and a fruit evaporator. Address C. R. Wortham, Lanagan, Mo.

Leesville, La.—Population, 5,500. Wanted: Hardware store, printing office. Good opening for cannery, furniture factory, chair factory, fruit box factory, sash and door factory and a brick plant. Address McFarland & Wintle, Leesville, La.

Lemonville, Tex.—Population, 550. Wanted: General store, a physician. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Lemonville, Tex.

Lisle, Mo.—Population, 75. Wanted: Furniture store, hotel, meat market, flour and feed store, clothing store. Good opening for a grain elevator. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Lisle, Mo.

Mansfield, La.—Population, 4,000. Wanted: Up-to-date hotel, harness shop, shoe shop, tin shop. Good opening for brick and tile works, furniture factory, cold storage plant, cant hook, handle and spoke factory, tannery, waterworks system. Address Chamber of Commerce, or South Mansfield Commercial Club, Mansfield, La.

Many, La.—Population, 1,500. Wanted: A brick plant. Address Sabine State Bank, Many, La.

Marble City, Okla.—Population, 550. Wanted: Feed store, shoe shop, large drug store, large dry goods store, physician. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Marble City, Okla.

Mena, Ark.—Population, 5,000. Wanted: A good family hotel for summer and winter visitors. Good openings for brick and tile manufacturer, furniture factory, cheese factory, dairy and creamery, wagon works, chair factory. Vast quantities of slate to be quarried. Address W. C. B. Allen, General Agent, Mena, Ark.

Merwin, Mo.—Population, 200. Wanted: Furniture store, meat market, barber shop, physician. Gas and coal deposits to be developed. Good opening for a creamery and

a brick and tile factory. Address Commercial Club, Merwin, Mo.

Mooringsport, La.—Population, 1,500. Wanted: A waterworks plant. Address Bank of Mooringsport, Mooringsport, La.

Noel, Mo.—Population, 500. Wanted: A hotel, restaurant, newspaper, confectionery, dry goods store, clothing store, produce shipper, feed store, lawyer, dentist. Available for manufacturing plant, a splendid water power, about 500 h. p. Immense quantities of clean gravel, limestone for lime and for building. Fine opening for a creamery. Address H. C. Alexander, Secy. Commercial Club, Noel, Mo.

Oil City, La.—Population, 1,000. Wanted: Good hotel, restaurant, furniture store, shoe store, tailor, jewelry store, physician, lawyer, dentist. Good opening for a sawmill, furniture factory and cooperage. Address Oil City Bank, Oil City, La.

Panama, Okla.—Population, 500. Wanted: Dry goods store, shoe shop, furniture store, hardware store, harness shop, bakery, clothing store, implement store, jewelry store, notion store, newspaper, physician, dentist. Good opening for a brick plant, flour and grist mill, coal and oil development. Address W. D. Massey & Son, Panama, Okla.

Pittsburg, Kans.—Population, 15,032 in town limits, 3,071 in suburbs. Good opening for a daily newspaper, brick and tile works, cannery, machine shop, flour and grist mill, foundry, furniture factory, cheese factory, cement mill, tannery, wagon works, new coal mines. Address for information, A. H. McCormick, Secy. Information Bureau, Pittsburg, Kans.

Port Arthur, Tex.—Population, 10,000. Wanted: Fish and oyster market, plumber, dentist, lawyer. Good opening for brick and tile works, cannery, foundry, furniture factory, cheese factory, cement mill, lime works, wagon works, sawmill, woolen mill, chair factory cooperage, box factory. Address O. Owen, Secy. Board of Trade, Port Arthur, Tex.

Poteau, Okla.—Population, 2,900. Wanted: Grocery stores, gents' furnishing store, hardware and furniture store, hotel, notion or racket store, hide and fur buyer, produce dealer, tailor. Good openings for brick and tile plant, foundry, machine shop, furniture factory, wagon works, fruit box factory, flour and grist mill, sawmill, chair factory, cooperage, fruit evaporators, coal mines. Raw material of every kind abundant and cheap gas and coal mined at home for fuel. Address Business Men's League, Poteau, Okla.

Ravanna, Ark.—Population, 350. Wanted: General merchandise store and cotton buyer, physician. Opening for a brick plant. Eight foot vein of lignite, which should be mined. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Ravanna, Ark.

Redland, Okla.—Population, 100. Wanted: Bank, drug store, physician. There is considerable timber that could be manufactured. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Redland, Okla.

Rich Mountain, Ark.—Population, 150. Wanted: Blacksmith and woodwork man, physician to serve about 600 people. Available for manufacture, timber and asphalt deposits. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Rich Mountain, Ark.

Sallisaw, Okla.—Population, 3,500. Wanted: Hardware and implement store, shoe store, notion or racket store, meat market, coal yard. Good opening for a broom factory, tannery, brick and tile plant, flour mill, creamery, sawmill and coal mines. An abundance of coal and hardwoods. Address Sallisaw Bank & Trust Co., Sallisaw, Okla.

Shady Point, Okla.—Population, 300. Wanted: Hardware store, restaurant. Opening for coal mine operators. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Shady Point, Okla.

Shreveport, La.—Population, 28,015 in city limits and 6,985 in suburbs. Wanted: Hotels, flour mill, meat packery, wholesale boot and shoe house, first-class bakery, ice factory, meat market. Good openings brick and tile plant, cannery, furniture factory, creamery, cold storage plant, wagon works, chair factory, cooperage, box factory. Available raw materials, iron ore, hard and soft wood lumber, brick shales, potters' clays, glass sands, cotton, cheap gas fuel. Address Geo. T. Atkins, Jr., Secy. Chamber of Commerce, Shreveport, La.

Siloam Springs, Ark.—Population, 3,000 in town limits, 1,200 in suburbs. Wanted: New hotel, canneries, brick plant. Address State Bank of Siloam Springs, Siloam Springs, Ark.

Singer, La.—Population, 400. Wanted: Meat market, dentist. Opening for a brick yard. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Singer, La.

Spiro, Okla.—Population, 3,000. Wanted: Shoe shop, furniture store, implement and hardware store, harness shop, jewelry store, tin shop, Democratic newspaper, axe handle factory, chair and table factory, physician, lawyer, dentist. Good opening for a cannery, creamery, sawmill, fruit evaporator, cooperage, wheelbarrow factory, ice plant. Coal and cheap gas for fuel. Hardwoods of all kinds in abundance. Address Choctaw Commercial Bank, Spiro, Okla.

Starks, La.—Population, 250. Wanted: Drug store, physician, dentist, brick yard. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Starks, La.

Stilwell, Okla.—Population, 2,500. Wanted: Clothing store, dentist. Good opening for a cannery, wagon factory. Address Bank of Stilwell, Stilwell, Okla.

Stotesbury, Mo.—Population, 425. Wanted: Drug store, dairy station. Coal deposits. Address Stotesbury State Bank.

Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Population, 1,750. Wanted: Large dry goods and gents' furnishings store, restaurant. Good opening for an ice plant. Address C. F. Church, Sulphur Springs, Ark.

Texarkana, Tex.—Population, 28,230. Wanted: Wholesale queensware house,

wholesale dry goods house. Good openings for brick and tile plant, flour and grist mill, furniture factory, cheese factory, creamery, wagon factory, chair factory, fruit box factory. Address V. E. Buron, Secy. Board of Trade, Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

Waldron, Ark.—Population, 2,100. Wanted: Gents' furnishings store, shoe store, general merchandise store, printing office, steam laundry, hardware store, tin shop, notion store, dentist. Good openings for cannery, ice plant, electric light plant. Address John D. Baker, Waldron, Ark.

West Lake, La.—Population, 1,700. Wanted: Ice plant. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., West Lake, La.

Wickes, Ark.—Population, 324. Wanted: Meat market, dry goods store, bank, tin shop, physician, dentist. Good opening for fruit box factory, creamery. Address O. B. Ridgeway, Wickes, Ark.

Wilton, Ark.—Population, 625. Wanted: Hardware and furniture store, printing office. Address A. Kennen, Wilton, Ark.

OPERATOR FOR A CANNING FACTORY WANTED.

The business men of De Queen, Sevier County, Arkansas, own a fully equipped can-

ning factory, which they desire to have operated by some party who understands the business. They have not the time to operate this factory themselves, but would be willing to give a lease on the plant to a competent party, who is financially able to operate the same.

The plant consists of one two-story frame building, 30x60 feet, with boiler and engine room additions, steam retorts for cooking the fruit, canning machine, good boiler and engine, in fact, everything necessary in a factory of its kind. The building is situated on a plat of ground 50x200 feet adjoining the right-of-way of the Kansas City Southern Railway. The owners of the property will, if party desires, sell the entire plant at a price that would warrant any person acquainted with the business to handle it.

There are within a radius of five miles of this plant, 6,000 acres in peaches and 3,000 acres in other fruits and vegetables and contracts can be made for any desired quantity from year to year. Railroad facilities excellent.

Write for further information to the
Farmers & Merchants Bank & Trust Co.,
De Queen, Arkansas.

Miscellaneous Mention

RAILWAY ECONOMICS.

It is quite frequently alleged that railroad capitalization and railroad rates in foreign countries are lower than the capitalization and rates of the railroads of the United States.

The Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., has just prepared a statement taking into consideration the railroads in Group 2 of the Interstate Commerce Commission groups, covering approximately the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, which is the region of densest traffic in the United States, and compared the capitalization and revenues with the railroads of Great Britain (the comparison being for the year 1908), the statistics being as follows:

	Great Britain.	United States.
Area in square miles....	121,400	107,873
Capitalization per mile of line	\$274,842	\$142,404
Miles of single track operated	23,205	23,699
Miles of additional track	30,464	24,992
Operating revenues per mile of line	\$23,185	\$22,915
Net operating revenues per mile of line.....	\$8,025	\$6,263
Number of passengers carried per mile of line	55,079	13,172

Number of tons hauled per mile of line..... 21,184 19,428

From the above it will be noted that in a small portion of our country we have as much railroad mileage as obtains in Great Britain; and further, that even in our most densely populated part our gross earnings per mile of line are less than in Great Britain, also our net earnings are almost \$2,000.00 per mile less; from which it would appear that the rates in the United States are not unreasonably high, and likewise that our capitalization is comparatively low.

"Reports filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the month of December make possible a comparison of the earnings and expenses of the railroads for the calendar year 1910 with the calendar year 1909. The total operating revenues increased about \$220,000,000, while the operating expenses increased about \$216,000,000, leaving an increase in net revenue of but \$4,200,000. When this amount of net revenue is reduced to a per mile basis and allowance made for the increased mileage of 1910 over 1909, what appears to be an increase in the net revenue becomes a decrease of about \$40 per mile.

"Of the increase in expenses over one-half was in conducting transportation, in which

wages are the largest item. The increase in the net earnings of the first half of the year was almost exactly counterbalanced by a decrease in the second half, during which the advances in wages were fully effective. It is evident that a prolongation of the conditions of the last six months of 1910 throughout the year 1911 will have a very serious effect upon railway revenues."

Some Good Propositions for Homeseekers in Louisiana.

Mr. W. H. Pearson of Zwolle, Sabine Parish, Louisiana, and Mr. G. I. Paul of Converse, La., each own 1,500 acres of land, which they will either rent or sell to new settlers on easy terms. Both parties live in a good, healthful country, which lies high, is well drained naturally, has excellent potable water and abundantly produces corn, oats, cotton, potatoes, forage of all kinds and fine fruit, vegetables and berries. The country is thinly settled, but offers good opportunities to the right kind of a man. The owners of these lands will sell so much as each new settler desires, with a very small part payment down, or, if the new settler can make the proper showing, they will sell the land without any payment down and allow the settler to pay for the land out of the profits made on the farm. There would be room for about fifteen farms on each of these tracts, which are about 12 miles apart. People interested in these propositions should write to either of these gentlemen, both of whom are well-to-do citizens in their respective town, have farms of their own and are interested in having the country surrounding their town settled up with thrifty farmers.

THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT IN NORTHWEST ARKANSAS.

On the suggestion of Mr. W. H. Harvey, of Monte Ne, in Benton County, a general meeting took place at Rogers, Ark., for the purpose of providing ways and means to build a great, broad, smooth highway, suitable for automobile and vehicle travel to connect all the health and pleasure resorts in Northwest Arkansas. The Turnpike, as planned, will have a length of about 90 miles and a survey of the same is now being made. The main line has not yet been fully determined. The towns of Monte Ne, Rogers, Bentonville, Centerton, Hiwassee, Southwest City, Grove, Gravette and Sulphur Springs were represented at the general meeting. Noel, Mo., apparently did not join this movement, but instead raised \$1,200 on its own account and is now bridging Elk River and building a fine broad road from Cedar Bluff to Noel, passing under the famous Avery Bluff to Noel, and to be continued via Elk Springs

and Lanagan to Pineville, the county seat. It is to connect by crossroads with the Turnpike system contemplated to be built in Northwest Arkansas.

NEW LAND PUBLICATIONS.

A True Story of General Farming on Ten Acres, by W. H. Harrison, Jr., Mansfield, La., has recently been published and will convey to the reader a clear conception of what can be accomplished in the way of agricultural endeavor in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana. It is worth reading and can be had free on application to the writer.

Tips to Homeseekers, by John R. Cox, Waldron, Ark., contains some wholesome advice about what not to do when looking for a new home, and incidentally gives some information about Scott County, Arkansas. Mr. Cox is not a stingy man and will send a copy to any one desiring it.

Little River and Sevier Counties, Arkansas is a new book just published by the Kansas City Southern Railway. Copies can be obtained by addressing Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The Sulphur Springs Record is a new weekly newspaper published at Sulphur Springs, Ark., and is devoted to the development of Sulphur Springs and surrounding country. It contains much information of interest to the truck, fruit and berry grower, poultry man and general farmer. Sample copies may be obtained by addressing the publisher at Sulphur Springs, Ark.

MY HAPPY LITTLE HOME IN ARKANSAS.

I.

There's a pretty little cottage
Where the grass is ever green,
And the streamlets from the Boston
Mountains flow,
Where the mocking bird doth sing
And the woods with music ring,
'Tis my happy little home in Arkansas.

Chorus.

Come to see me neighbor, come along,
I'll be there to greet you, and it's oh!
'Tis the finest country found,
I will show you all around
At my happy little home in Arkansas.

II.

We'll go hunting in the mountains,
We'll go bathe in Mineral Springs,
Go and see the big plantation down below;
Show you cotton, show you cane,
Show you every kind of grain,
At my happy little home in Arkansas.
Chorus.

III.

We'll go out into the orchard
Where the fruit is on the trees,
'Tis a land where famous premium apples grow;
They are luscious, mellow, sweet,
You may have all you can eat,
At my happy little home in Arkansas.
Chorus.

HOW I RAISED 120 BUSHELS OF CORN ON ONE ACRE.

(By Ira Smith, 12 years old, Champion Corn Grower of Arkansas.)

Many interested farmers want me to tell how I raised 120 bushels of corn on a one-acre demonstration plot, and by so doing won the prize as the champion corn grower of Arkansas, an honor that carried with it a trip to Washington, D. C., where, with the champions of boys' corn clubs from nine other states, I was the guest of Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, who introduced us to the president of the United States and showed us a general good time.

My corn patch was a piece of bottom land that had been in cultivation about 33 years. The year previous it made about 35 bushels per acre. The land was broken in January, to a depth of about ten inches. Later in the spring, about the 27th or 28th of March, the land was thoroughly disced, and the seed planted a few days later.

Three hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer was used on the acre for demonstration. An ordinary single-stock fertilizer distributor was used, and the corn was drilled in immediately following, something like two inches deep.

When the corn was about three inches high it was harrowed on the rows three times, at intervals of six to eight days, with a common tooth harrow. The crop, in the meantime, was bitten down by the frost, but apparently no injury beyond a short setback was done thereby. It was twice cultivated with a walking cultivator.

About the middle of June the crop was "laid by" by plowing with an eight-inch shovel and a 24-inch heel sweep, two furrows to the row, run very shallow.

The seed was an original strain of St. Charles White, with a cross of Georgia "Gourdseed." My father has been planting and selecting this corn for the past 12 years. It may be said to be a native Montgomery county strain. This is the corn that has made Montgomery county a record in the low cost of production in competition with thirteen Southern States.

I have in view another crop for the coming year, and as the method has been so successful, I will probably cultivate it the same as last year.—Arkansas Homestead.

LETTERS FROM ALONG THE LINE.

Anderson, Mo., March 11, 1911.

Dear Sir:—In Anderson and vicinity, there have been between July 1 and the end of the year 1910, seventy-five land sales, comprising 2,738 acres, of which 519 acres were improved land and 2,199 acres unimproved. The gross amount of money paid for same was \$53,292; the improved lands, 519 acres bringing \$30,215 and the unimproved lands, 2,199 acres \$23,077. The average homeseeker

purchased thirty-six acres. The average cost of the improved land was \$58 per acre, that of the unimproved land \$10.50 per acre. Twenty-three new farms comprising 910 acres were opened up with an outlay of \$15,000, and thirty-one families settled on farm lands. In the town of Anderson fourteen new families have been located and ten new dwellings costing \$15,000 were erected. Four new business buildings costing \$8,000 were also constructed.

The new enterprises in Anderson during the past six months are the following: Liv-
ery barn, by Lon Barner, \$1,500; fruit evap-
orator, H. W. Gipple, \$1,500; grocery, Tide
Bell, \$1,000; general merchandise, O. John-
son, \$6,000; Parker Hardware Co., \$1,500;
grocery and meats, J. T. Madden, \$600;
grocery and restaurant, \$500; cider and vin-
egar plant, Dr. Chas. Van Vleck, \$1,500;
water and electric light franchise granted
and construction begun, \$18,000; Electric
Park and Bath House, in part completed,
\$5,000; new High School building, \$10,000,
bonds voted and construction to begin as
soon as weather permits.

The number of land sales shown here are
those made by the real estate firms. The
sales made directly by the owners to the
buyers could not be ascertained and are not
included.

Respectfully,
W. J. CHAMBLISS.

Horatio, Ark., March 11, 1911.

Dear Sir:—Your communication of De-
cember 29th, 1910, asking how many land
sales were made within five miles of Hora-
tio since July 1, 1910, the number of acres
sold and the gross amount of money paid
for the same.

There were approximately fifty land sales
made within a radius of five miles of Hora-
tio, embracing about 2,500 acres, for which
was paid \$25,000. Five new farms have been
opened at a cost of about \$8 per acre. There
have settled on farms since July 1, 1910,
about one hundred new people and probably
a similar number of people have made their
homes in the town of Horatio. The cost of
new buildings in the town of Horatio since
July has been \$20,000.

Many new settlers are coming to this
country in the vicinity of Horatio from the
Northern States and are buying farms and
putting up substantial improvements. They
seem to be delighted with this climate and
are desirous of evading the long, cold north-
ern winters. They say, they can and will
go the natives one better in the matter of
raising hogs, cattle, chickens and growing
field crops.

Respectfully,
J. W. EVERETT.

Industrial Notes

Amsterdam, Mo.—The Amsterdam Produce Co. has paid out during the past year \$50,000 for poultry, eggs and cream.

Ashdown, Ark.—New saw and planing mill built by A. H. Scoggin. Organized Ashdown Flour Mill & Elevator Co., capital stock, \$10,000.

Beaumont, Tex.—The output of the Gulf Coast and Caddo oil fields during 1910 was 14,000,000 barrels. The International Creosoting & Construction Co. are rebuilding their plant recently destroyed by fire; cost, \$60,000. The capital invested in new enterprises in Beaumont during 1910 was \$400,000. These were the Beaumont Iron Works, Beaumont Cotton Oil Mill, Factory Site Land Co., Beaumont Orange and Fig Orchard, Column Factory, Beaumont Stair & Fixture Company. The Jefferson County Commissioners have sold road bonds to the value of \$75,000. The value of the building permits granted in January and February, 1911, is \$67,867. The United States appropriations for the improvement of Sabine-Neches Ship Canal amounts to \$1,143,000. The Southern Rice Growers' Association has sold 250,000 barrels of Japan rice to the millers for \$650,000. Elks Building Company organized to build \$100,000 club house.

Decatur, Ark.—Produce shipments during 1910: 62 cars peaches, 34 cars apples, 22 cars berries, 20 cars tomatoes, 8 cars cantaloupes and beans, 4 cars evaporated fruits, 7 cars canned goods, 4 cars vinegar, 1,530 crates peaches, apples, berries, etc., 64 cars cordwood, 6 cars hogs and cattle; total, 235 car loads, plus 1,762 pounds butter, 1,920 pounds hides, 10,129 pounds poultry, 571 cases eggs, 3,456 pounds furs. The strawberry shipments for 1911 will amount to 30 to 40 car loads and will be ready for shipment May 1 to 15th.

Drexel, Mo.—Produce shipments, 1910: 55 cars cattle, 120 cars hogs, 28 cars horses and mules, 5 cars sheep, 8 cars wheat, 8 cars flax, 131 cars hay, 2 cars live poultry, 182,238 pounds live poultry, 112,094 pounds dressed poultry, 13 cars eggs, 5,817 cases eggs, 10,089 pounds green hides, 21,626 pounds rabbits, 480 pounds furs, 41,300 pounds butter, 143,600 pounds cream.

DeQuincey, La.—DeQuincey Land Co. incorporated, \$5,000 capital.

Fort Smith, Ark.—New enterprises: Fort Smith Garment Co., employs 25 people; Arkansas Refining Co. (oil); Three B. Duster Co., employs 64 people. Contract let for theater building to seat 1,500 people. Water district bonds to the value of \$750,000 sold. Plans are being drawn for a 10-story wholesale house, a four-story store and office

building; theater building, \$100,000; convention hall, \$25,000; Eagles' club house; extension of Fort Smith Light & Traction Co.; Garden City Buggy Co., \$50,000; Border City Lumber Co., concrete warehouse. During 1910 there were erected 200 or more dwellings, costing about \$200,000. There were also erected an addition to the high school, costing \$90,000; a jail, \$30,000; six business buildings, \$35,000, and factory buildings, costing \$11,000. The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge District has sold twenty year bonds to the value of \$625,000. New water mains, 55,482 feet, laid at a cost of \$71,285.

Heavener, Okla.—A franchise has been granted for an electric light plant. The municipal issue of water bonds, \$50,000, has been sold and construction of waterworks system will be begun immediately. New dry goods stock by L. Pahotsky. E. B. Oxford has erected two new dwellings, cost \$1,800. Organized First Methodist Church of Heavener.

Gentry, Ark.—The strawberry crop will amount to 40 to 50 car loads this year and will be ready for shipment May 1st to 15th.

Gravette, Ark.—Produce shipments during 1910: 50 cars fruits, 30 cars cantaloupes, 156 cars lime, 31 cars grain, 75 cars live stock, 34 cars forest products, 13 cars lumber, 5 cars vinegar, 14 cars hay, 3 cars mill products, 15 cars eggs and produce, miscellaneous, 40 cars; total 494 cars. The cash receipts for these products were as follows: Cantaloupes, \$6,785.25; 22 cars apples, \$10,495.54; strawberries, \$2,146.61; other apples, 27 cars, \$11,825; lime, nearly 5,000,000 pounds, \$16,380; grain, 30 cars, \$15,000; cattle, 50 cars, \$38,500; hogs, 25 cars, \$36,125; eggs, 4,232 cases, \$24,065; poultry, hides, wool, \$8,226.55; wood products, \$2,500; vinegar on hand, 75,000 gallons, \$15,000; brooms, 275 dozen, \$793.22; total, \$187,832.17. To this should be added the value of 31 cars of mill stuffs, 14 cars of hay, 5 cars vinegar, 13 of lumber and 40 of miscellaneous products, 103 in all, besides several thousand pounds of products shipped by express. The Laughlin Hotel, new. The strawberry crop will be ready for shipment between May 1st and 15th, and between 12 and 15 car loads will be shipped this year.

Horatio, Ark.—The Davis Mine, 5 miles from Grannis, Ark., containing lead, zinc and copper, has been leased to Frederick Oswald of Mena, Ark., and C. L. Kingsley of Waterloo, Ia., and is to be opened up immediately.

Hume, Mo.—Messrs. Hofsess & Thompson

have established a clothing and gents' furnishings business. Stock about \$3,000.

Joplin, Mo.—The Black Bros. Furniture Co. have built a fireproof warehouse at a cost of \$65,000. The construction of an eight-story railway depot and office building is under consideration; the cost will be between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The Granby Mining Co. will erect a 200-ton concentrating mill to cost \$25,000. Incorporated: Zinc Mining & Manufacturing Co., capital stock, \$300,000; Texmo Mining Co., \$64,000; School Board has let contract for building Parr Hill School, cost, \$8,968. Incorporated: Chester Realty Co., \$50,000; incorporated, S. V. & D. Mining Co., \$150,000; Queen Bee Stove Company, \$50,000. New concentrating mills under construction by M. & M. Company. Holy Moses Mine, 125 tons; Old Postal Mine, 150 tons; John Jackson Mine, large mill; Falls City Company, 300 ton mill. Joplin postal business for 1910, \$78,526. The S. V. & D. Mining Co. has purchased 40 acres of mineral land and mines from H. P. Sewell for \$150,000. Incorporated: John Bull Mining Company, \$50,000. Cliffwood Mining Co. and J. W. McGee are each building a 200 ton concentrating mill.

Lake Charles, La.—Incorporated: Walden's Business College and English Academy, capital stock, \$100,000; Cole Mercantile Co., \$25,000; Worsham-Mitchie Hotel Co., \$25,000; American Lumber Co., \$100,000; Pioneer Orchard Co., \$150,000; Louisiana Orchard & Land Co., \$150,000; Pawnee Land & Lumber Co., \$80,000. The Edgewood Land & Logging Co. has sold 3,500 acres of cut-over land to a foreign syndicate, who are to colonize the lands. Incorporated, Lake City Furniture Co., \$20,000. The Calcasieu Veneer, Box & Crate Mfg. Co. has completed its factory and is now in operation. The new Vinton oil field was producing 50,000 barrels of oil per day January 19th. The largest wells are the Wilson-Tucker, 7,000 barrels per day; the Stewart Gusher, 15,000 barrels, and the Benkenstein well, 10,000 barrels per day. J. A. Kurth et al. have purchased the holdings of the Conrad Bering Lumber Co. for \$225,000, and will rebuild sawmill recently destroyed by fire. A contract has been let to Dr. A. C. Wilson for the construction of a 13-mile canal in the Thornwell Drainage District. This canal will drain 11,000 acres and will cost \$32,500. A syndicate resident in Madison, Wis., has purchased 17,000 acres of marsh lands in Louisiana, opposite Orange, Tex., on the Sabine River. This land is to be drained and placed in cultivation within a year. Organized: Pomelo Plantation Company, \$100,000, to plant citrus fruit, on 1,200 acres south of Lake Charles, La. Incorporated: Price-Land Lumber Company, \$1,000,000. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company will erect a storage plant and supply station to cost \$25,000.

Leesville, La.—Incorporated: Big Four Mining & Development Co., capital stock, \$100,000. This company has leased 4,700

acres of land and will mine for gold and silver and bore for oil. Incorporated: W. J. Sanders & Co., general merchandise, \$150,000; Sanders-Lenehan Lumber Co., \$200,000. L. H. Herington, new grocery store. Opened for business, West Louisiana Bank, \$25,000.

Mansfield, La.—Incorporated: Mansfield Laundry Co., \$5,000. First Baptist Church will erect new building to cost \$15,000. Test borings for oil are being made at Naborton, a few miles east of Mansfield. Incorporated: Nelson Bros., general merchandise, \$25,000. Incorporated: Butler & Graham Company, general merchandise and clothing, \$5,000.

Mena, Ark.—Messrs. Allen & Baker have added a chop mill to the cotton gin and saw-mill plant. Incorporated: The Goff Wholesale Grocery Company, \$20,000. J. M. Rogers has purchased 720 acres of land and will establish a model dairy, capital stock, \$25,000. The National Slate Company, operating a slate quarry here, has established a factory at Leeds, near Kansas City, for finishing slate products, such as interior slate, switchboards, billiard table tops, etc.

Neosho, Mo.—The plant of the Neosho Creamery is being enlarged, capacity to be 150 gallons of ice cream per day. Organized: Bennett-Banks Fruit and Land Company, to sell out in small tracts the Bennett Fruit Farm of 640 acres. Mr. Axel Ulhorn of Joplin, Mo., has purchased for \$80,000 the Mascot and Homestake Mines, comprising 60 acres of mineral lands and modern concentrating mills. Two new concentrating mills, each of 500 tons capacity, are to be built immediately. The Commercial Club has raised a fund of \$2,500 for holding a harvest show next fall.

Oil City, La.—Mr. David Clem of Malvern, Ark., and James Smith of Nashville, Ark., have organized a company for glass manufacture. Construction of plant to begin at an early day. The Continental Bank & Trust Co. will erect a bank building to cost \$2,700.

Pittsburg, Kans.—The Pittsburg Zinc Company will immediately resume the operation of its smelter, using Mexican zinc ores under bond in transit. The Kansas coal output for 1909 was 6,986,478 tons, valued at \$10,083,384; the Missouri output was 3,756,530 tons, valued at \$6,183,636.

Port Arthur, Tex.—The steamer Honduras of the Seaboard & Gulf Steamship Company made its initial trip for New York with 16,896 pockets of rice on February 11. The repairs on the west jetty of Sabine Pass, about 3 miles in length, have been completed at a cost of \$240,339. Mr. J. C. Spiegelmeier of New York, Mr. John W. Gates and others considering the propriety of building a sugar refinery to cost \$3,000,000. The Christian Church congregation will erect a building to cost \$15,000. During the present month (March) \$50,000 is being expended for new dwellings and \$10,000 for new business

buildings. The Texas Export and Import Company of Galveston has leased the plant of the Port Arthur Export Co. and will manufacture cottonseed products for export. The steamer Asgard has been loaded with 150,000 cases of oil destined for Hong Kong and Manila. Col. T. C. Stribbling will bore 15 oil test wells near Sabine, Tex. Mr. J. Harvey, of Chicago, will build a shipyard large enough to accommodate vessels 200 feet long. The Masons will build a temple, 4 stories high and covering 50x100 feet of ground.

Poteau, Okla.—At the auction sale of 520 tracts of unallotted Indian lands, 241 tracts were sold for a total amount of \$134,000. The highest price obtained was \$80 per acre for one tract near Fort Smith. The Poteau Light & Ice Company have added a natural gas distribution to their plant at a cost of \$30,000. Manufacturers' rate for gas is 5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Messrs. Wilburn, Burk & Son are erecting a twenty ton ice plant. The W. A. Young Coal Co. is opening 4 new coal mines north of the city. The Coronado Company is boring new gas wells.

Sallisaw, Okla.—Messrs. D. Padrick and D. O. Barlow have begun construction of the Sallisaw Ice and Fuel Company's plant.

Shreveport, La.—Organized: A new fire insurance company, \$500,000. Improvements are to be made on the Caddo Hotel, which will cost \$10,000.

Siloam Springs, Ark.—In course of enlargement: The Gregory vinegar plant; improvements to cost \$50,000. The Ozark Cider & Vinegar Co. have taken over this plant. The Arkansas M. E. Conference College is to be enlarged by the addition of a dormitory to cost \$10,000. The cold storage plant recently destroyed by fire is being rebuilt at

a cost of \$75,000. Seven new dwellings and a brick business building are under construction; cost, \$15,000.

Sulphur Springs, Ark.—The purchasers of the Kihlberg Hotel will make extensive improvements and reopen the hotel to the public about May 1. Over two hundred acres of new land have been planted this spring in fruits and berries.

Texarkana, Tex.—The cotton receipts for the season will amount to about 7,000 bales. The Fairview M. E. congregation will erect a brick church to cost \$25,000. Four dwellings, costing \$149,000, are now under construction. Mr. F. W. Offenhauser has purchased a site on which he will erect a six-story hotel. The East Side School District has voted an issue of school bonds to the value of \$100,000. Organized: Moose Bank and Trust Co., \$25,000. The bill creating Miller County Levee District No. 2, permitting the reclamation of 90,000 acres of land along Red River in Miller County, and arranging for a fund of \$300,000 to carry on the work, has been approved by the governor. Mr. D. S. Adams of Portland, Ind., has purchased 5,000 acres of hardwood timber land on Sulphur River for \$75,000. Incorporated: The Texas Building Company, \$10,000. The Pine Street Presbyterian Church has let contract for a new building to cost \$10,000. Organized: Lucky Cigar Stores Company, \$25,000 capital. The Kansas City Oil Company will expend \$20,000 for oil test borings on 27,000 acres of land lying between Red and Sulphur Rivers. Incorporated: National Oil & Gas Company \$50,000. Has leased 1,000 acres of land and will drill a test well. Incorporated: Hubbard Manufacturing Company, capital stock, \$6,000.

Land and Real Estate Agents Along the Kansas City Southern Railway

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company has no lands to sell and is not financially interested in any way in the sale of lands along its line. The following named land and real estate agents are not agents of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company and handle lands entirely on their own responsibility, but are recommended to the Company as reputable men engaged in the real estate business in the various cities and towns along the line.

Allene, Ark.—Allene Real Estate Co.
Amoret, Mo.—C. H. Hutchins.
Amoret, Mo.—Chas. R. Bowman.
Amsterdam, Mo.—Lawrence & McDonald.
Anderson, Mo.—Dunn & Chambliss.
Anderson, Mo.—Geo. W. Mitchell.
Ashdown, Ark.—Southern Realty & Trust Co.
Ashdown, Ark.—Ashdown Bank & Trust Co.
Atlanta, Tex.—Westbrooke & Willoughby.
Ballard, Okla.—Freundlich & Co., Arlington Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Beaumont, Tex.—Bevil & Quinn.
Beaumont, Tex.—Bryan & Vauchelet.
Beaumont, Tex.—Heisig & Smelker.
Beaumont, Tex.—Junker & Edwards.
Beaumont, Tex.—Beaumont Land & Building Co.

Beaumont, Tex.—Ben Irby.
Beaumont, Tex.—Theodore Heisig.
Beaumont, Tex.—Brown Realty Co.
Beaumont, Tex.—Oswald Realty Co.
Beaumont, Tex.—Henry & Weaver.
Beaumont, Tex.—Jno. M. Lowrey.
Beaumont, Tex.—W. A. & W. W. Ward.
Beaumont, Tex.—Lloyd M. Blanchette.
Beaumont, Tex.—Wilson & Featherstone.
Benson, La.—A. M. Hale.
Benson, La.—Walter Nolan.
Benson, La.—D. H. Sebastian.
Blanchard, La.—J. F. White.
Bloomberg, Tex.—J. M. Jones.
Converse, La.—G. I. Paul.
Cove, Ark.—Barton & Register.

- Cove, Ark.—T. P. Fulton.
 Cove, Ark.—J. R. Graham.
 Decatur, Ark.—Collins & Hunsaker.
 De Queen, Ark.—Farmers & Merchants Bank & Trust Co.
 De Queen, Ark.—H. C. Towson.
 De Queen, Ark.—Garrison & Co.
 De Queen, Ark.—W. R. Sossamon.
 De Queen, Ark.—Carlton & White.
 De Queen, Ark.—Lewis W. Osborne.
 De Quincey, La.—J. Lee Herford.
 De Quincey, La.—O. T. Maxwell.
 De Quincey, La.—De Quincey Land Company.
 De Quincey, La.—Matt Lilleburg.
 De Ridder, La.—Frank W. Howard.
 De Ridder, La.—J. E. McMahon.
 De Ridder, La.—Robert Jones.
 De Ridder, La.—O. B. Fye.
 Drexel, Mo.—Depue & Hill.
 Drexel, Mo.—J. B. Wilson.
 Drexel, Mo.—D. E. Crutcher.
 Eagleton, Ark.—F. W. Blanchard.
 Elk Springs, Mo.—John W. Miller.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—C. W. L. Armour.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Kelly Trust Co.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Fort Smith Bank & Trust Co.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Arkansas Valley Trust Co.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—W. H. Marshall.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—R. E. Cravens.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Lyman Real Estate Co.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Rutzel & Trusty.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Lee & Robinson.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Charles P. Yaden.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—J. L. Lavenne.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Rogers & Young.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Dawson-Thomas Real Estate Co.
 Frierson, La.—The Frierson Co., Ltd.
 Gentry, Ark.—R. J. Maxson.
 Gentry, Ark.—D. & M. Land & Brokerage Co.
 Gentry, Ark.—O. L. Hurley.
 Gentry, Ark.—Griffin & Wasson.
 Gentry, Ark.—D. T. Sullivan.
 Gentry, Ark.—Lowell Realty Company.
 Gillham, Ark.—Gillham Real Estate Co.
 Goodman, Mo.—T. W. Roberts & Co.
 Goodman, Mo.—J. O. Pogue.
 Goodman, Mo.—G. W. Whited.
 Goodman, Mo.—J. B. Welsh & Co., Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 Grandview, Mo.—Y. T. Perkins.
 Grandview, Mo.—W. M. Dyer.
 Granniss, Ark.—E. H. Poe.
 Granniss, Ark.—Hogan & Coyle.
 Gravette, Ark.—J. T. Oswalt.
 Gravette, Ark.—Wm. Frazer.
 Gravette, Ark.—O. T. Drennan.
 Hatfield, Ark.—Arnold & Trigg.
 Hatfield, Ark.—Shafer & Hammond.
 Hatton, Ark.—Ozark Realty Co.
 Heavener, Okla.—Stewart & Fowler.
 Heavener, Okla.—Lee Thomas.
 Heavener, Okla.—J. M. Courington.
 Heavener, Okla.—W. F. Colnon.
 Horatio, Ark.—J. W. Everett.
 Horatio, Ark.—Sessions-Pride Land Co.
 Horatio, Ark.—L. L. Porter.
 Hornbeck, La.—L. D. Woosley.
 Hornbeck, La.—D. B. Pate.
 Howe, Okla.—John Begley.
 Howe, Okla.—C. E. McCartney.
 Howe, Okla.—State Bank & Trust Co.
 Hume, Mo.—H. C. Curtis.
 Hume, Mo.—Wayts & Beadles.
 Hume, Mo.—Wilson & Bloomfield.
 Jaudon, Mo.—E. S. Harrison.
 Joplin, Mo.—McDonald Land & Mining Co.
 Joplin, Mo.—Marion Staples.
 Joplin, Mo.—Pile & Perry.
 Joplin, Mo.—Conqueror Trust Co.
 Joplin, Mo.—S. H. & Roy E. Stephens.
 Joplin, Mo.—St. Paul Mining Co.
 Joplin, Mo.—W. H. Dalton.
 Lake Charles, La.—Orange Land Co. Ben M. Foster, Mgr.
 Lake Charles, La.—North American Land & Timber Co.
 Lake Charles, La.—R. L. Coleman.
 Lake Charles, La.—H. F. Von Phul.
 Lake Charles, La.—Leon & E. A. Chavanne.
 Lake Charles, La.—H. M. Chittwood.
 Lake Charles, La.—W. K. Banker.
 Lake Charles, La.—O. S. Dolby.
 Lake Charles, La.—The Hi-Mount Land Co., Ltd.
 Lake Charles, La.—J. B. Watkins.
 Lake Charles, La.—Hammond & Wentz.
 Lanagan, Mo.—C. R. Wortham.
 Lanagan, Mo.—Frank B. Dolson, 202 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 Leesville, La.—P. G. Fye & Co.
 Leesville, La.—McFarland & Wintle.
 Leesville, La.—Lee McAlpin.
 Leesville, La.—Hicks Abstract & Realty Co.
 Lockesburg, Ark.—A. Rawlins.
 Lockesburg, Ark.—G. A. Nall.
 Mansfield, La.—W. E. Singleton.
 Mansfield, La.—De Soto Industrial Co. W. H. Harrison, Jr., Secy.
 Mansfield, La.—J. F. McFarland.
 Mansfield, La.—J. T. McManahan.
 Mansfield, La.—M. K. Hirschman.
 Mansfield, La.—South Mansfield Realty Co.
 Marble City, Okla.—Barry Dotson.
 Mena, Ark.—Dennis, Kelly & Stratton.
 Mena, Ark.—Hamilton & Horner.
 Mena, Ark.—J. H. Naylor.
 Mena, Ark.—M. B. Legate.
 Mena, Ark.—W. A. Ragland.
 Merwin, Mo.—Ludwick Real Estate Co.
 Mulberry, Mo.—Poligrino & Bumgarner.
 Neosho, Mo.—S. L. Davis.
 Neosho, Mo.—R. B. Rudy.
 Neosho, Mo.—L. W. Overbeck.
 Neosho, Mo.—Bennett & Banks Fruit Land Co.
 Noel, Mo.—H. C. Alexander.
 Panama, Okla.—W. D. Massey & Son.
 Pittsburg, Kan.—J. C. Armstrong, 101 West 5th St.
 Pickering, La.—J. D. La Brie, Keith & Perry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Port Arthur Land Co.
 Poteau, Okla.—R. E. Patrick.
 Poteau, Okla.—Tom Wall.
 Poteau, Okla.—Wyley Lowrey.
 Poteau, Okla.—W. H. Harrison.
 Poteau, Okla.—Poteau Valley Realty Co. F. W. Bird, Mgr.
 Poteau, Okla.—A. E. Deason.
 Rich Mountain, Ark.—T. W. Blanchard.
 Sallisaw, Okla.—Sallisaw Realty Co.
 Sallisaw, Okla.—Smith & Gross.
 Shreveport, La.—Wm. Hamilton & Co., 521 Marshall St.
 Shreveport, La.—McCloud & Hester, 302 Texas St.
 Shreveport, La.—Queensboro Land Co., First National Bank Bldg.
 Shreveport, La.—S. B. Simon.
 Shreveport, La.—T. L. Hammett.
 Shreveport, La.—G. E. Gilmer, 213 Milam St.
 Shreveport, La.—Walter H. Poik, Cooper Bldg.
 Shreveport, La.—Louisiana R. E. & Development Co.
 Shreveport, La.—W. A. Jones.
 Shreveport, La.—Emery Bros.
 Shreveport, La.—L. C. Buckley, 12 Simon Bldg.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Ozark Realty Co.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Perry Realty Co.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Shannon & Flatt.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Dunlap & Son.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Moss Bros.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—J. A. Petty.
 Spiro, Okla.—Hickman & Harris.
 Spiro, Okla.—G. M. Derryberry.
 Spiro, Okla.—M. Smith.
 Smyth Junction, La.—Midway Lumber Co.
 Starks, La.—Chas. Batchelor.
 Starks, La.—V. G. Clark.
 Stilwell, Okla.—W. H. Davis.
 Stilwell, Okla.—Blanck & Corley.
 Stilwell, Okla.—R. R. McCloud.
 Stilwell, Okla.—Stilwell Land Co.
 Stilwell, Okla.—Joe M. Smith.
 Stotesbury, Mo.—F. B. Croft.
 Stotesbury, Mo.—J. G. Rennie.
 Stotesbury, Mo.—D. A. Beck Realty Co.
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—C. F. Church.
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—C. J. Williams.
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Missouri Interstate Land Co.

- Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.—M. C. Wade, 305 State National Bank Bldg.
 Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.—W. H. Ward, 219 State National Bank Bldg.
 Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.—J. G. Johns.
 Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.—G. H. Hays, 115 East Broad St.
 Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.—Ralph Moore, 122 East Broad St.
 Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.—Louis Heilbronn.
 Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.—Texarkana Trust Co.
 Texarkana, Tex.—F. A. Simonds, 219 Vine St.
 Texarkana, Tex.—W. G. Hancock, Rialto Bldg.
 Texarkana, Tex.—G. Less Co.
 Vivian, La.—A. F. Powell.
 Waldron, Ark.—John D. Baker.
 Waldron, Ark.—Scott County Development Assn.
 Jno. R. Cox, Secy.
 Westville, Okla.—W. H. von Hartman Real Estate Co.
 Westville, Okla.—T. E. Sheffield.
 Westville, Okla.—P. J. Dove.
 Westville, Okla.—W. J. Foreman.
 Wickes, Ark.—Ridgeway & Green.
 Wickes, Ark.—L. C. Wilson.
 Wilton, Ark.—A. Kennen.
 Winthrop, Ark.—Sessions Land Co.
 Zwolle, La.—H. A. Miner & Co.
 Zwolle, La.—R. L. Gay & Co.
 Zwolle, La.—Louisiana Development Co., Central City, Neb.
Indian Lands, Oklahoma.
 J. G. Wright, Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.
 Dana H. Kelsey, U. S. Indian Agent, Muskogee, Okla.
U. S. Homestead Lands in Arkansas.
 Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Camden, Ark.

Commercial Associations

- Amsterdam, Mo.—Commercial Club, Geo. V. Boswell, Secy.
 Anderson, Mo.—Commercial Club, Bert Dunn, Secy.
 Ashdown, Ark.—Little River County Bank, W. C. Martin, Cashier.
 Beaumont, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, T. W. Larkin, Secy.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Commercial League, H. G. Spaulding, Secy.
 Granniss, Ark.—First Bank of Granniss, Jno. P. Logan, Cashier.
 Gravette, Ark.—Commercial Club, Herb Lewis, Secy.
 Heavener, Okla.—Ten Thousand Club, W. S. Barwick, Secy.
 Howe, Okla.—Commercial Club, H. W. Moreland, Secy.
 Joplin, Mo.—Comemrcial Club, H. A. Forkner, Secy.
 Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade, Jno. M. Marshall, Secy.
 Leesville, La.—Commercial Club, Geo. H. Schwartz, Secy.
 Mansfield, La.—Chamber of Commerec, J. M. Rodgers, Secy.
 Mansfield, La.—South Mansfield Commercial Club, J. J. Whiting, Secy.
 Mansfield, La.—Bank of Commerce, Ben Johnson, Cashier.
 Many, La.—Sabine Valley Bank, Frank Hunter, Cashier.
 Mena, Ark.—Mena Land & Improvement Co., W. C. B. Allen, Mgr.
 Merwin, Mo.—Commercial Club, Dr. J. R. Martin, Prest.
 Neosho, Mo.—Commercial Club, John M. Sherwood, Secy.
 Noel, Mo.—Commercial Club, H. C. Alexander, Secy.
 Pittsburg, Kan.—Pittsburg Commercial Club.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Board of Trade, O. Owen, Secy.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Citizens' League, Jan Van Tyen, Secy.
 Poteau, Okla.—Business Men's League, O. C. Fountain, Secy.
 Poteau, Okla.—First National Bank, Tom Wall, Cashier.
 Sallisaw, Okla.—Commercial Club, J. G. McCombs, Prest.
 Shreveport, La.—Chamber of Commerce, Geo. T. Atkins, Jr.
 Shreveport, La.—Publicity Club, Walter H. Polk, Secy.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Chamber of Commerce, Gen. Williams, Secy.
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Commercial Club.
 Spiro, Okla.—Commercial Club.
 Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.—Boosters' Club.
 Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.—Board of Trade, V. E. Buron, Secy.
 Waldron, Ark.—First National Bank.
 Waldron, Ark.—Scott Co. Development Assn., Jno. R. Cox, Secy.
 Westville, Okla.—People's Bank, K. G. Comfort, Cashier.
 Wickes, Ark.—Boosters' Club, O. P. Ridgeway, Secy.

Homeseekers' Excursions

ROUND TRIP HOMESEEEKERS' EXCURSION. Tickets will be on sale from Kansas City, Mo., and practically all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota and Illinois to all points on the Kansas City Southern Railway, the first and third Tuesday of every month during 1911. These homeseekers' tickets are governed by the following rules: Limit twenty-five days from date of sale, which is the first and third Tuesday of every

month. Stopovers will be allowed on going trip within fifteen days from date of sale and on return trip within final limit at all points on our line south of Cleveland, Mo. Free side trips en route southbound from Spiro to Fort Smith and return and from Beaumont to Port Arthur and return, on application to conductor, to passengers holding homeseekers' tickets. Address for information, S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

Agricultural and Horticultural Associations Along the Kansas City Southern Railway

- Amoret, Mo.—Darby Fruit Farm, J. F. Riddell, Mgr.
- Anderson, Mo.—Berry Growers' Association, W. E. Roark, Secy.
- Ashdown, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, A. T. Graves, Secy.
- Atlanta, Tex.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, J. M. Fletcher, Secy.
- Ayers Spur, La.—Farmers' Union, G. W. Davis, Secy.
- Barham, La.—Farmers' Union, W. H. Rayburn, Secy.
- Beaumont, Tex.—Citrus Growers' Association, Geo. A. Smith, Pres.
- Beaumont, Tex.—Truck Growers, Association.
- Beaumont, Tex.—Southern Rice Growers' Association, Dr. A. C. Wilkins, Secy.
- Benson, La.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, J. D. Porter, Secy.
- Bloomburg, Tex.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, W. I. Easters, Secy.
- Bon Ami, La.—Long-Bell Lbr. Co., Experimental Farm, T. S. Granberry, Supt.
- Converse, La.—Farmers' Union, W. E. Springer, Secy.
- Cove, Ark.—Fruit & Truck Growers' Association, B. J. Spencer, Secy.
- Decatur, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, John Kuebler, Secy.
- Decatur, Ark.—Plank Fruit Company, E. N. Plank, Secy.
- Decatur, Ark.—Holland-American Fruit Products Co., Geo. Brusse, Mgr.
- Decatur, Ark.—Farmers' Union, J. P. Trook, Secy.
- De Queen, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, A. Johnson, Secy.
- DeQuincey, La.—Fruit & Truck Growers' Association, Ralph Escabas, Secy.
- De Ridder, La.—Fruit Growers' Association, W. K. Ford, Secy.
- Fisher, La.—Farmers' Union, D. W. Horton, Secy.
- Florien, La.—Farmers' Union, I. N. McCollister, Secy.
- Fort Smith, Ark.—Market and Shippers' Association, P. J. Brockman, Secy.
- Gentry, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, O. W. Patterson, Secy.
- Gentry, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Union, Chas. Wiberg, Secy.
- Goodman, Mo.—Berry and Fruit Growers' Association, A. M. Ellis, Secy.
- Goodman, Mo.—Ozark Orchard Co., W. B. Whetmore, Mgr.
- Granniss, Ark.—Farmers' Union, Elmer Pringle, Secy.
- Granniss, Ark.—Granniss Shippers' Union, L. L. Lofton, Secy.
- Gravette, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, O. J. Halliday, Secy.
- Gravette, Ark.—Gravette Poultry Men's Association, Ed Kaselack, Secy.
- Gravette, Ark.—Farmers' Co-Operative Union, O. J. Halliday, Secy.
- Gravette, Ark.—Farmers' Union, R. F. West, Secy., Route 4.
- Heavener, Okla.—Farmers' Union, J. E. Johnson, Secy.
- Heavener, Okla.—Fruit & Truck Growers' Association, J. W. L. Corley, Secy.
- Hodgens, Okla.—Farmers' Union, Dick Reed, Secy. Houston P. O. Okla.
- Horatio, Ark.—Truck Growers' Association, G. M. Williamson, Secy.
- Horatio, Ark.—Farmers' Union, Thos. J. Browning, Secy., Route 1.
- Hornbeck, La.—Farmers' Union, Geo. Miller, Secy.
- Joplin, Mo.—Gardeners' Association, C. G. Dillworth, Secy.
- Juanita, La.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, H. J. McBeath, Secy.
- Lake Charles, La.—Calcasieu Parish Fruit & Truck Growers' Association, Al. Ribbeck, Secy.
- Lanagan, Mo.—Lanagan-Pineville Fruit Growers' and Shippers' Association, J. E. Newark, Secy.
- Leesville, La.—Farmers' Union, M. A. Cavanaugh, Secy.
- Lewis, La.—Farmers' Union, J. S. Lewis, Secy.
- Lockesburg, Ark.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, J. F. Cannon, Secy.
- Mansfield, La.—Truck Growers' Association, J. W. Porter, Secy.
- Mansfield, La.—Farmers' Union, J. J. Poag, Secy.
- Many, La.—Farmers' Union, James Patric, Secy.
- Mena, Ark.—Canning, Packing & Shipping Co., Roy St. John, Secy.
- Mena, Ark.—K. C. S. Agricult, Horticult & Industrial Museum.
- Neosho, Mo.—Southwest Fruit Growers' Association, Geo. Hatzfeld, Secy.
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- Pickering, La.—Granniss Experimental Plantation, Geo. W. Eldredge, Supt.
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- Potter, Ark.—Fruit & Truck Growers' Association, J. R. Bates, Secy.
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- Ruliff, Tex.—Truck Growers' Association, C. Webb, Secy. Hartburg, P. O. Tex.
- Sallisaw, Okla.—Sequoyah Beekeepers Association, J. H. McMurtry, Secy.
- Shreveport, La.—North Louisiana Truck Growers' Association, H. S. Norton, Pres.
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- Siloam Springs, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, H. W. Hubbard, Secy.
- Stilwell, Okla.—Fruit Growers' Association, Lowry Davis, Secy.
- Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Berry Growers' Association, Wm. Shallcross, Secy.
- Texarkana, Tex.—Truck Growers' Association, V. E. Buron, Secy.
- Tipton Ford, Mo.—Berry Growers' Association, W. D. Cox, Secy.
- Vandevort, Ark.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, C. H. Carter, Secy.
- Waldron, Ark.—Farmers' Union, R. A. Castleberry, Pres.
- Westville, Okla.—Berry Growers' Association, W. T. Tipton, Secy.
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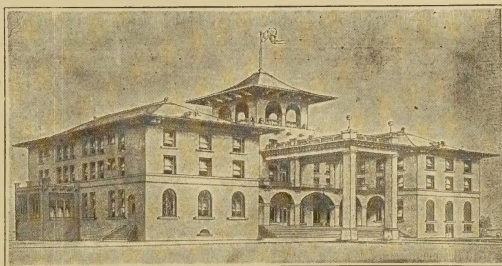
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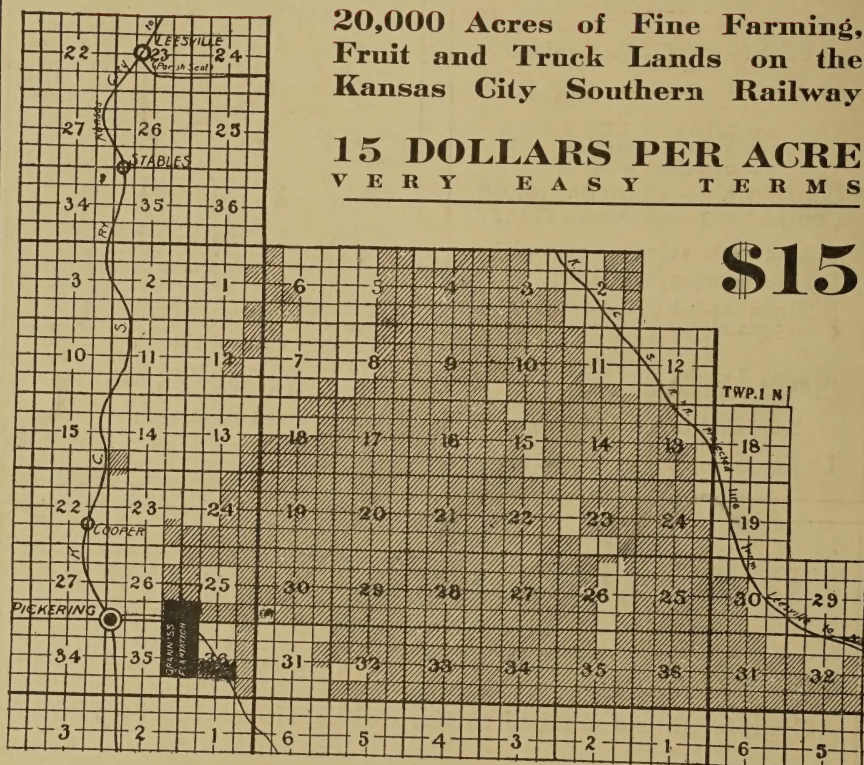
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